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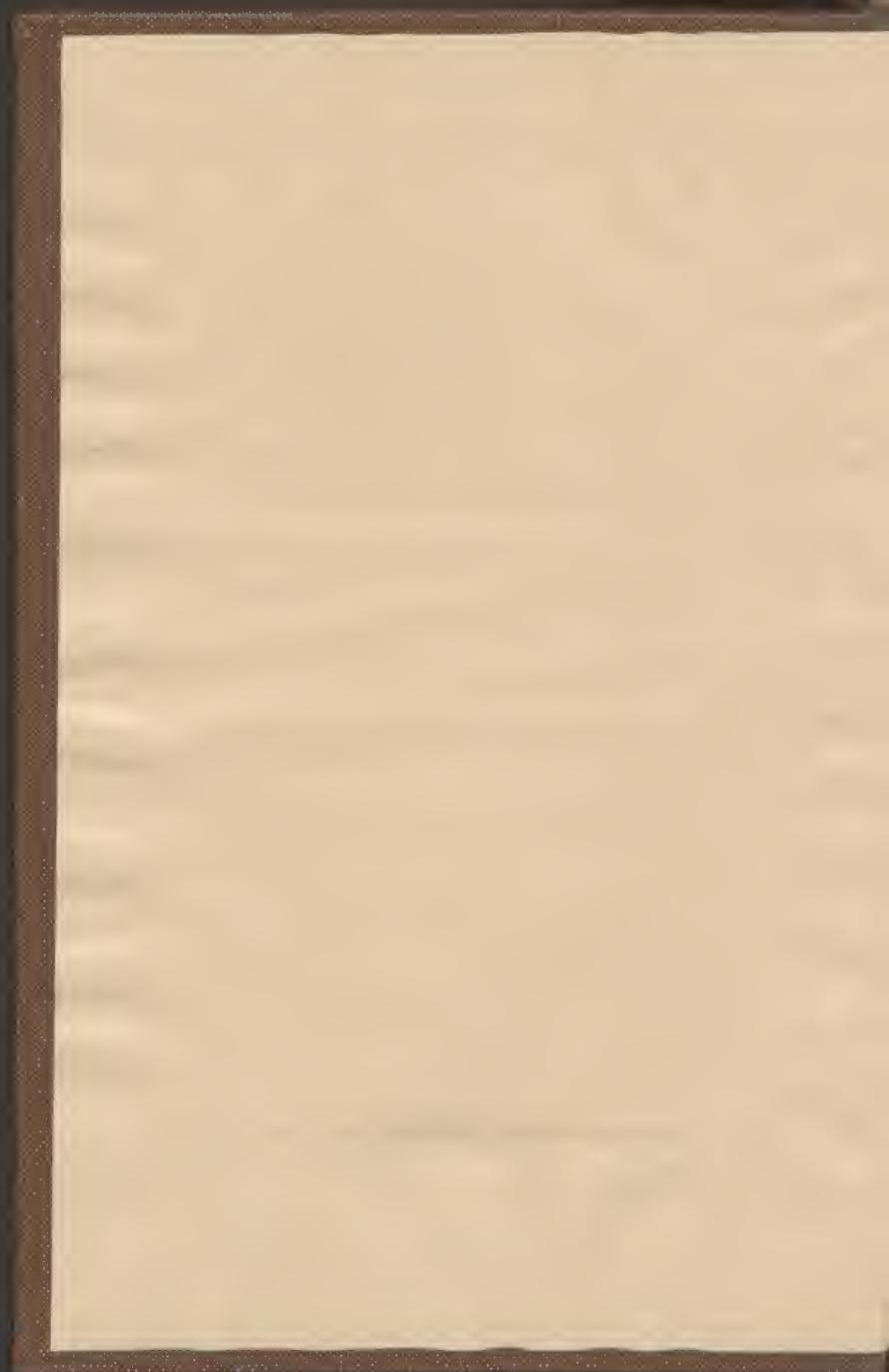
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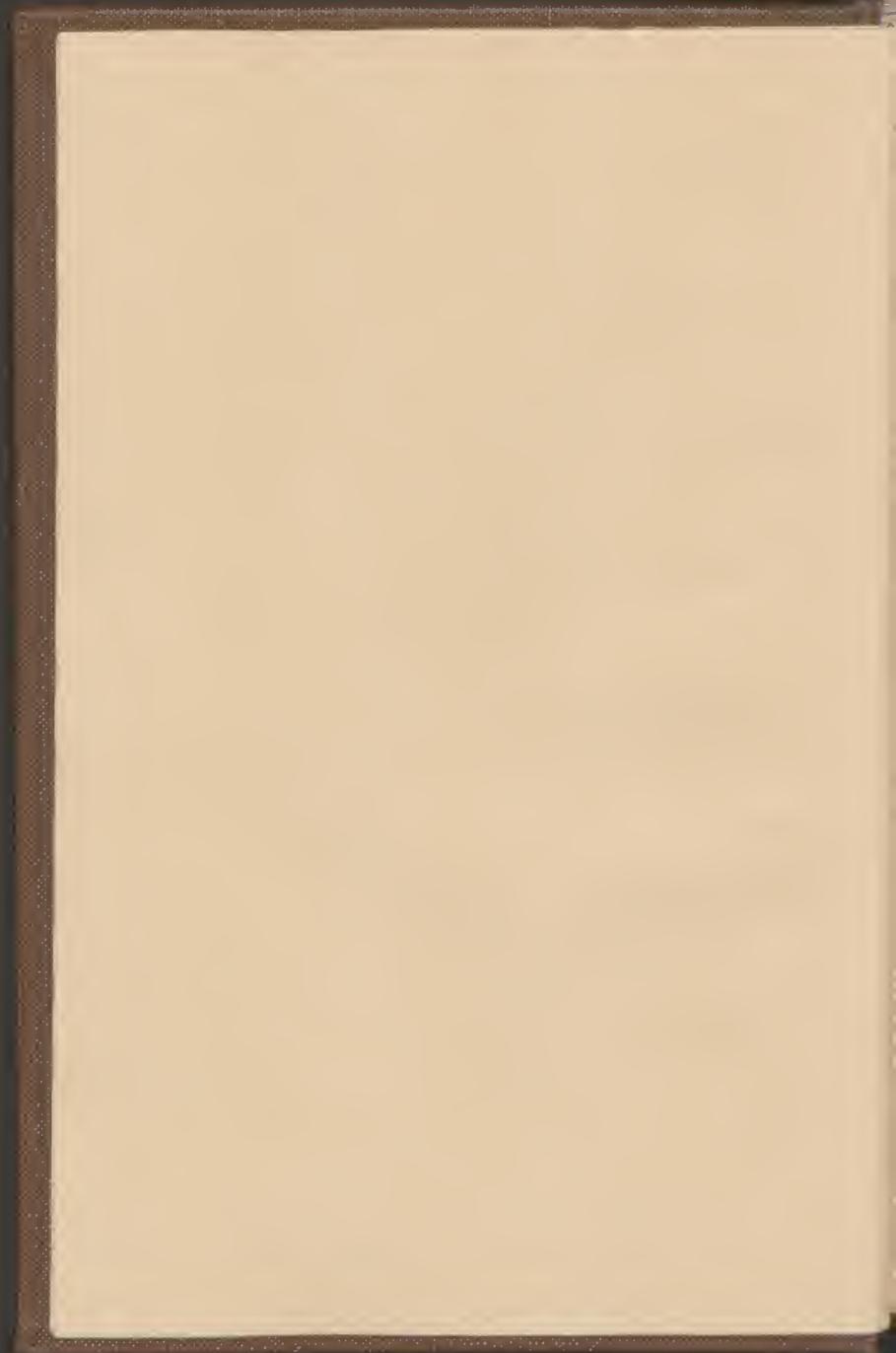
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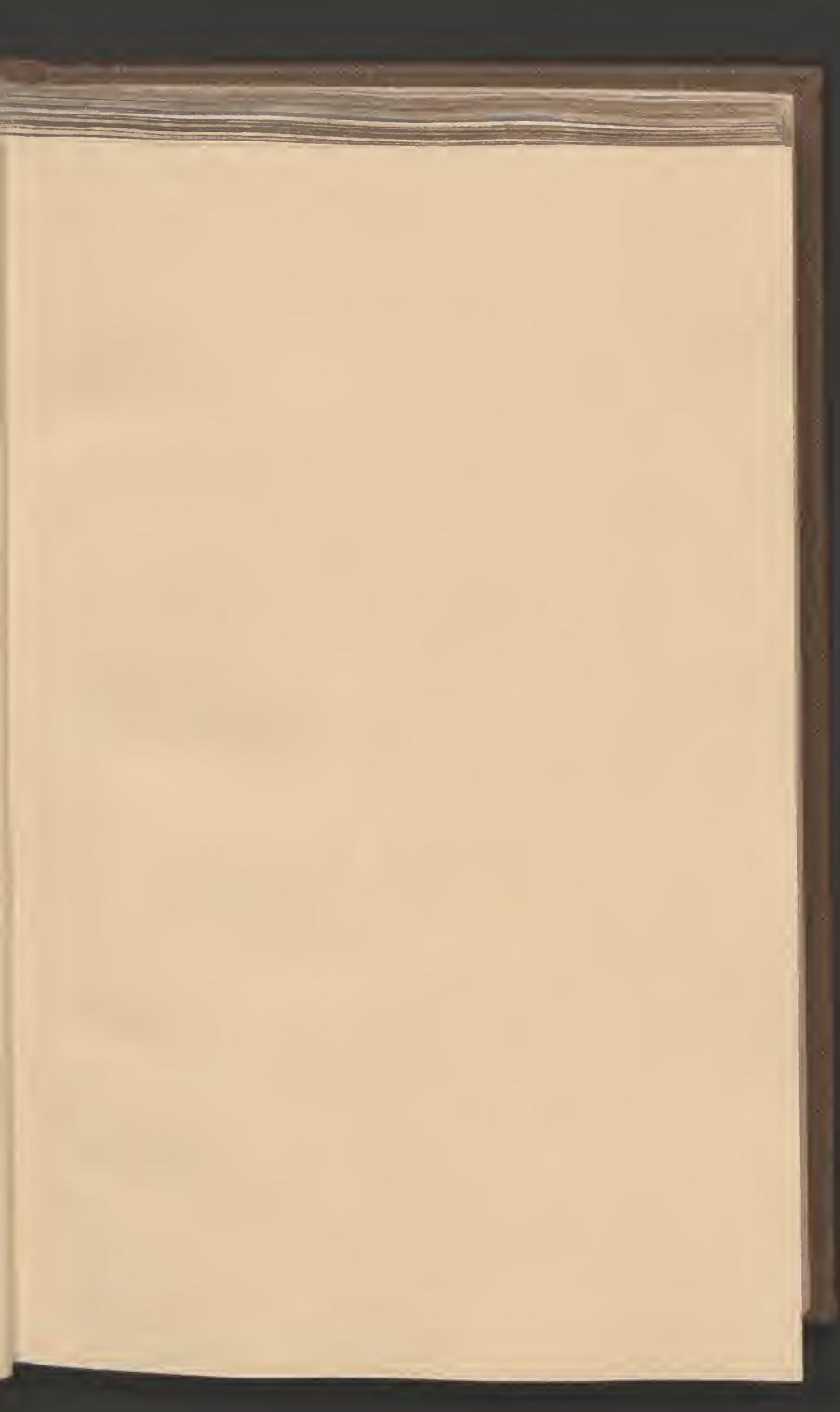
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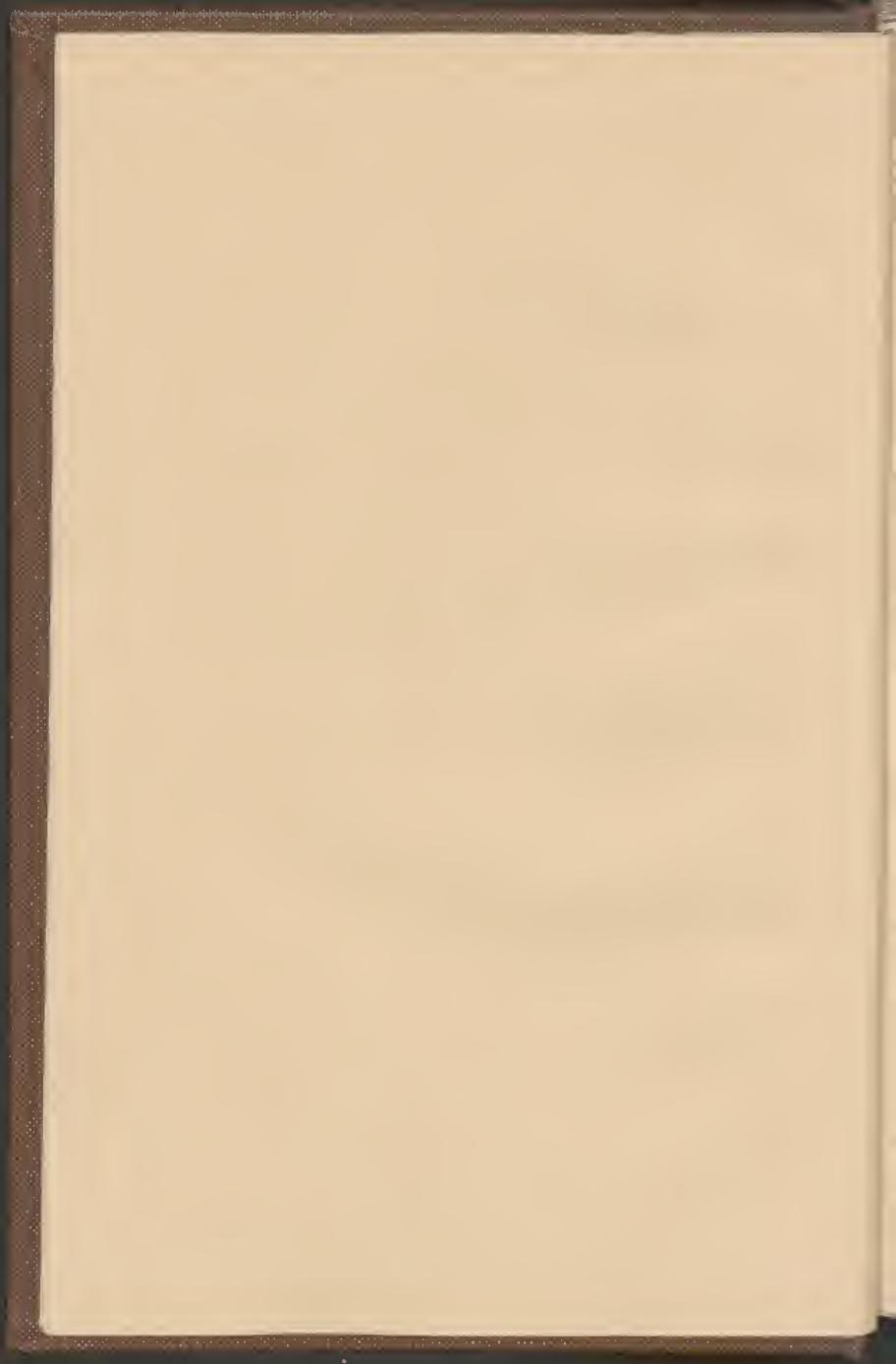
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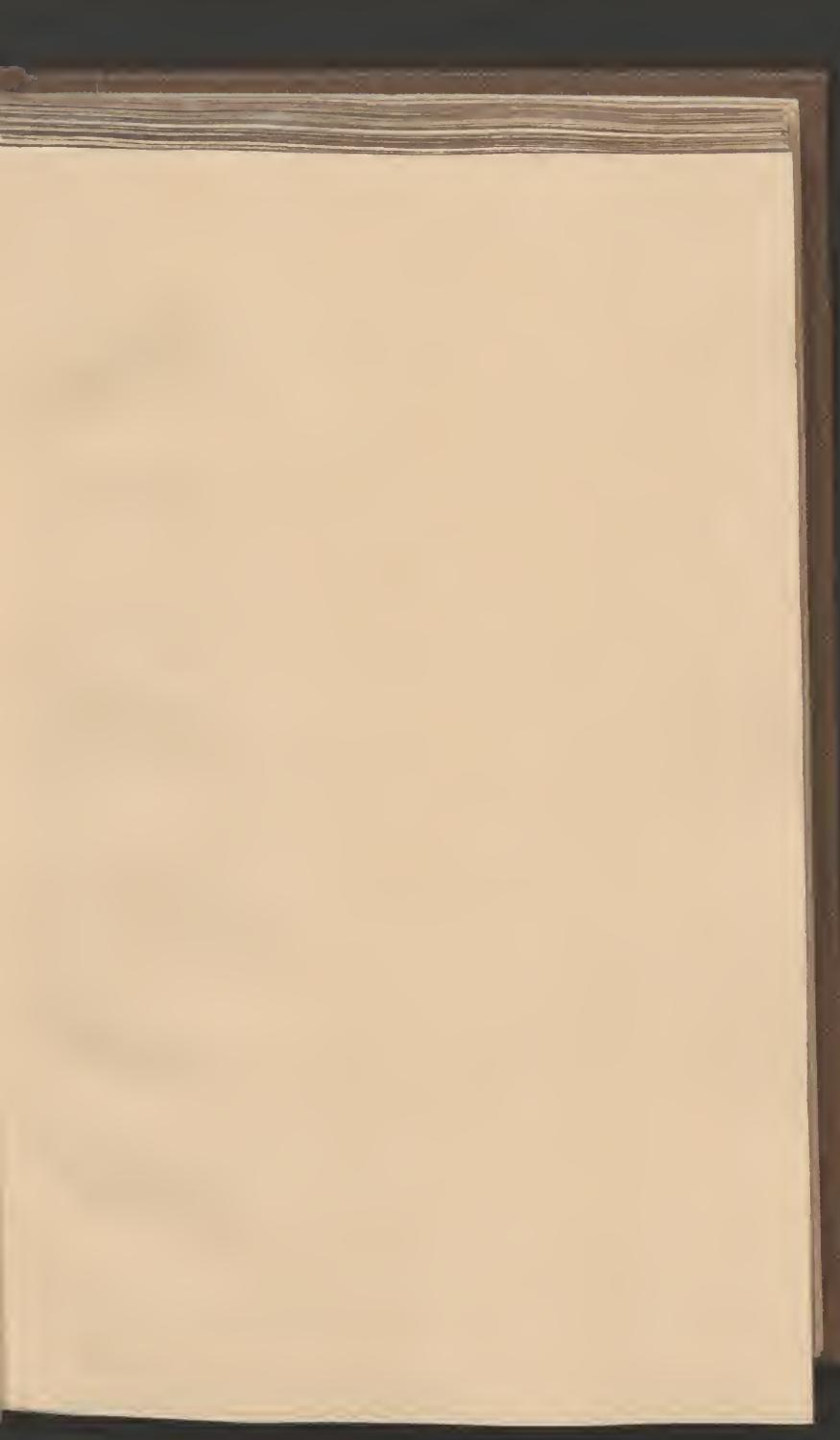


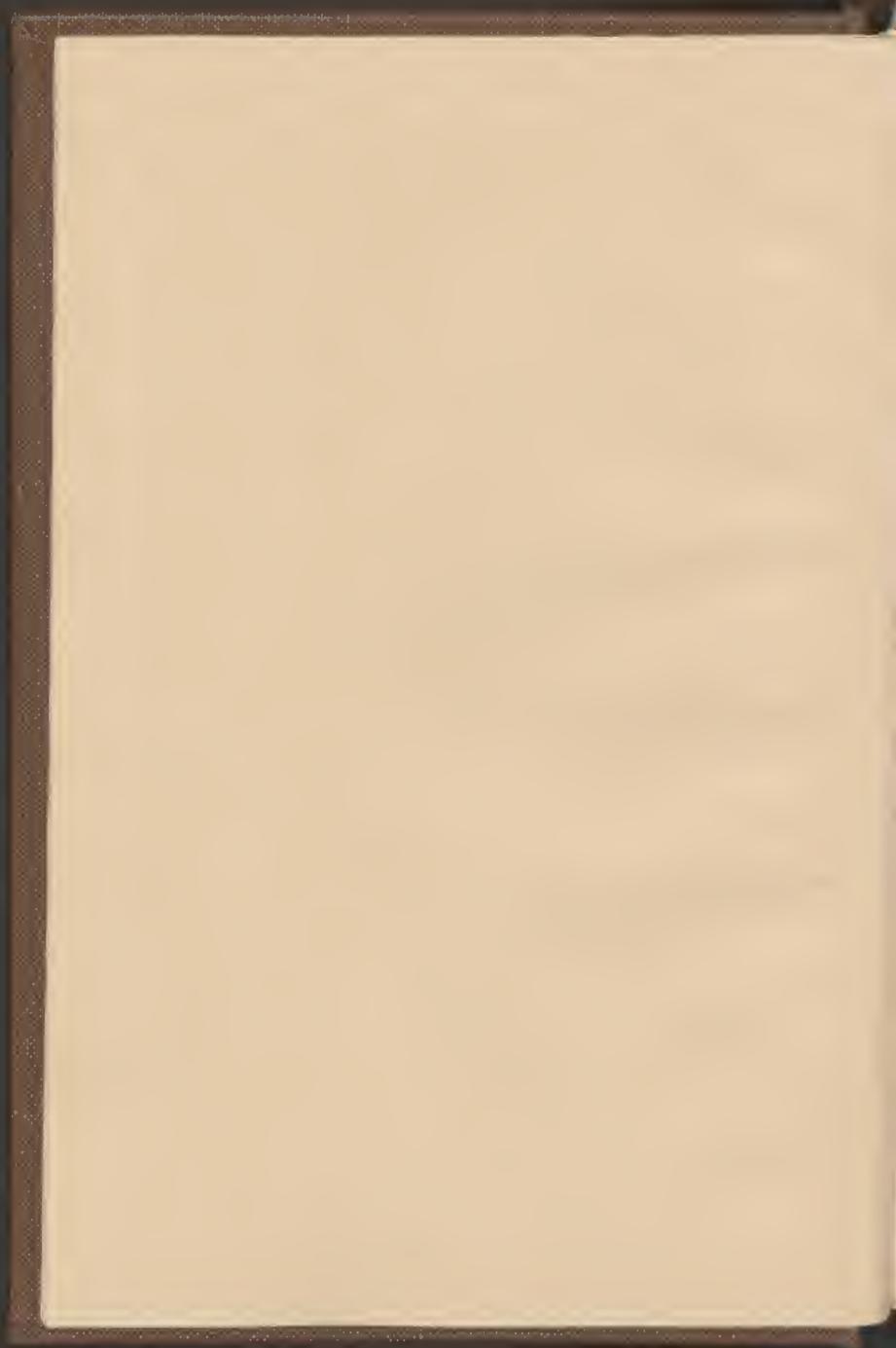








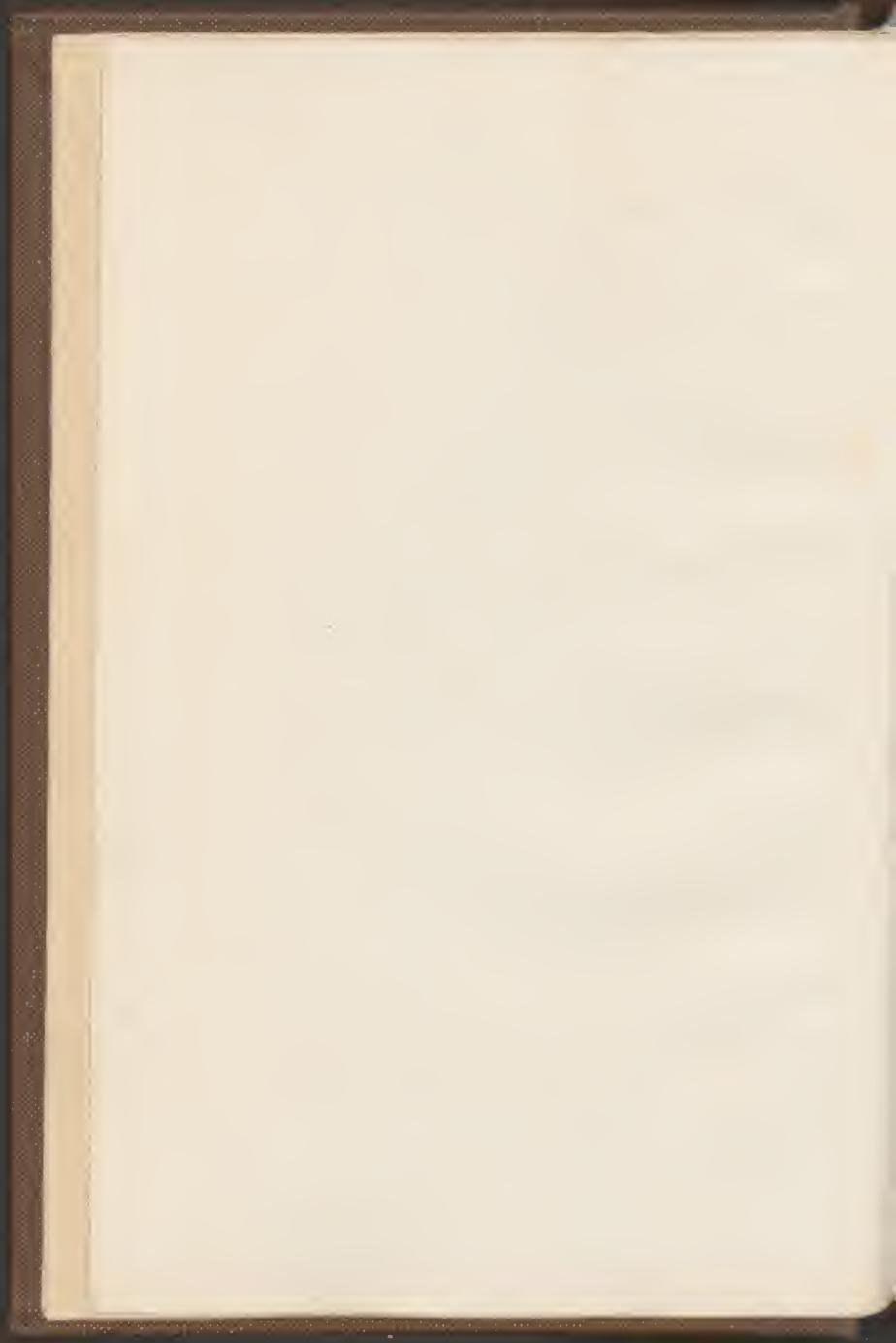




201-48

W. H. Gage
F. C. Gage
L. Gage

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4-31

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Snow, Tracy, & Moore

1874

to the author as editor
of the *American Naturalist*. He made no objection
in principle to the use of the term, but he did object to the adoption
of the principles of the common system, as contained

Disease is a derangement of some or all
of the functions of the body. It is the opposite
of health or disease. We must compare
it with health. Dr. Evans' disease contradicts
the classification into species, genera, orders,
etc. as if they were entities, & being
reduced to merely ^{the} descriptive factor.

These changes their seat and form in the
course of their progress.

The object could have done better than they
have if they had imitated the natural
classification of the botanists. Very great
error committed in attempting to make
a division, mathematically exact.

Tell it where, & still suppose it to be
diseases with specific modes of treatment -
this leads to an unvariable mode of treatment
and to a prescription for it ~~as~~
for disease. This must not be
it has been founded on anatomy and
physiology, does not tell us however that
diseases are mere nodes of action.

A classification of epidemics upon ^{any} personal
cause is equally erroneous as it remote
cause are disputed.

Dr. Guy divides Epidemics into two great
classes hypocritical & atoxic - in imitation
of the division of Natural families into
classes. The term malignant has some-
times been used, in the sense in which
it was used by the term atoxic - a term
for epidemics, ~~as~~ & those that have
a dangerous tendency - for those
which were special, & yet had no

Atoxic - a morbid state beyond the
power of reaction, attacking the vital

funct., & putting on the ordinary³
forms of fever

The first & most important reaction
in all tertian fevers is the moderate
degree of reaction - atactic is
the pure reaction.

It may be laid down as a general rule
that all atactic epidemics rise & break
themselves.

Ex. gr. Typhus, or the yellow
fever of the negroes of Africa are attacked
by protracted reaction sometimes until
death close, he says. What are
called the walking cases are of this kind
in which the patient walks about until
death. This kind is difficult to describe
until but when once seen is never forgotten.
eyes glassy, countenance ashen, &c.

Cholera of India - also of
meniac hypochondriac especially as it first
appeared in this state. It had four
distinct varieties of which spotted fever

was one. It reaction - no pain - heat
not cases are said to occur with plagues
A person who has had one alaric fever is
able to manage any other

The extreme case may be classed together
indeed, but not as they are in fact under
that of nativit

Dysentery of 1814 & 15 much more gentle
sleep, no affection pain - body a little
or strong or not abated - blood &c
etc. When subject was roused from sleep
the voice is faint and indistinct
tone of voice - was well immediately fell back
into sleep. Yet here was dysentery although
there was no distinctive symptom for
these cases, were beyond doubt of the same
epidemic as others unequivocally dysenteric.
The medication, were to excite action of
external and internal irritants and
to excite the action of the stomach &
bowels by calomel, ipecacuan &c

In this epidemic the stomach & bowels
appeared to be universally affected.

Augt 16 1812

Bed and breakfast

and board £1.00 per day,

and almost free.

The class of patients I have seen up to the present time have been very different from those of former years, and are more frequently called to diseases of children than of adults, & subject to medical skill. In fact, I consider myself negligent, if I do not attend to the small concerns of life. The skill of the physician has so at present than formerly increased or rather increased in consequence of the introduction of new & more skillful methods. Many cases which required a ilder treatment.

Great difficulties result from infants being unable to tell of their complaints. Let the

The symptoms are more easily understood
if you practice a course of treatment
by an adult mother who has had
any previous attack. If the child
comes with a cold and appetite continues
as usual, and appetite need not be restricted
the physician from the natural course of
the child. The mother who has not
recalled, but some former long past
attack, may feel safe from the
possible occurrence of such a disease
but if she does not know of the attack
she would naturally be anxious about her
child's health. In the watch with
regard to the liver. The various sys-
tems are more easily excited from con-
taction than in adults. The circula-
tory system is so. These are generally more
evident than those of the liver. At a general
rule preventive medicine should not
be given. Crayon oil may be given

it is at safety unless of long duration
or a dissolution of the heat
they bear without evaporation.

The milder purgatives should be used.
The drastic are irritant. Cal. is one
of the best.

1st Retention of meconium &
its consequent diseases. The meconium
is a dark green matter resembling tar.
Its evacuation should be effected not
by medicine but by the first attack of
the mother. The act of crying also
contributes to this effect.

Instead of suffering the nurse to feed
the child, in the first two or three
days the breast should soon be present.
If the child feeds it is a danger of
losing the instinct to suck. Evacuants are
1 gr of carbolic acid to a teaspoonful
of water with 10 gr of sugar. This is a good
cathartic. Molasses & water may be
used likewise. In galls of animals

8 a gr d cathartic as a substitute for
the child's own bile. It may begin
- catnip tea & it may be also
Decoction of the flowers of the dandelion
and of th mullier. The best however
is small castor oil - teaspoonfuls
at a time until evacuation. If due
dienna ~~be~~, in conjunction with
some aromatic herbs such 1 dr. of those to $\frac{1}{4}$ ^{of 400ma}
The peroration of cathartics must be
assisted by en the t ~~by~~ ^{as} ~~in~~
also by frication of the bowels &
the warm bath. The blue pills &
laxatives also 1 gr. calomel &
2 gr chalk repeated once in
2 or 3 hours. assisted by bitter &
aromatic herbs in the way of injection.
These last will frequently answer
or themselves. Blue pills & chalk &
calomel rarely offend the stomach.
These measures must be pushed vig-
orously & used in conjunction also
especially ^{to} at ^{as} ~~in~~

in cases of convulsions from retention⁹
of the meconium. Dr. Evans says a
known salivation produced by facts
by mercury. This may be explained
by the large quantity of mucus which
defends the surface of the intestine, and
enabling facts to bear large doses of
calomel. The abundance of meconium contributes also.

For fits &c. aqua ammonia 3
or 4 drops - also 3 or 4 gr. carb. alum.
also aeroftidae ^{a suspension of the tiny} injected in milk & water
into the rectum. These may be used

Young children are often troubled
with hiccups ^{congestion} caused by acidity. This
must be corrected by alkalies.

Sometimes this must be corrected by
regulating the diet of the nurse.

If as is occasionally the fact the mother's
milk disagrees, as is shown by the stools
& the intense crying of the child, then
cow's milk diluted with one third or one
half water or ^{with} arrowroot mixed first

a table spoonful of cold & thin of hot water in order to make a homogeneous mixture. Children fed on cow's milk are more apt to be constive. To prevent this give a little magnesia, decoct. of dandelions &c.

Peach tree blossoms are much used as a cathartic, but are too violent.

Children are sometimes born with a tumour of the head occasioned by difficult labour. This may be distinguished from a tumour occasioned by a defect in the bone of the cranium by a uniform hardness.

Sputthae or Thrush sometimes accompanied with a pleid fever sometimes idiopathic. It is a disease of debility caused by disorder in the primary race. In families, all the children are affected with it. Among the poor bad air & among the rich too great warmth & confinement are the predisposing causes. It is a vulgar but mistaken opinion that all children

must be disorder at some period or other
 Symptoms 1st languor, then white specks,
 & flocculi on the mouth, which may
 affect the oesophagus & rectum (for
 the orifices of tubes are more s.) &
 perhaps also the whole alimentary canal
 though this is disputed.

The white spots are succeeded by others
 of a darker colour.

It is thought to be prevented by giving
 a teaspoonful of cold water soon after bismuth
 & subsequently repeating.

Castor oil is objectionable because it does
 not affect the secretion, & does not
 relax the mucous coat of the intestines
 10 gr. to 1 dr. of magnesia - chalk - cal.

Dissolve 4 or 5 gr. ipecac. in 6 teasp. water
 & give one teasp. at a time if it does not
 evacuate the bowels calomel or rhubarb
 may be administered. If the ipecac moves

The bowels be freely given in a sextth or eighth
of a drp of laudanum. In case of acidity,
white decoction consisting of chalk &c.

Gonorrhœa cur

Some water & milk may be given fracidly
6 gr. chalk 1 gr. cal. with a little ginger
for abs. 16 or a small quantity of rhei-
barb instead of the cal.

No violent local application should be used.
It was formerly the gkt that the disease might
be removed by rubbing off the aphthæ by a
swab of cloth. Inflammation of the mouth was
caused. It. 2d little borax and two
equal quantities a drachm in a gill of
water. (Or mucilage of violets (v. pedata)
decoct. of cassafraz, or comfrey

A small quantity of sugar had

In children more advanced thrush
is sometimes a critical termination of
diseased action & then frequently a favo-

rable symptom - e.g. hydrocephalus 13

Specaccha has small granules, the skin
is particularly to be recommended

Strophilus intertextus of Willan red gum
papulae

Nurses consider it the disease through
Red gum comes from red gum - made of stone
on calicoe.

The vesicles rarely contain lymph terminating by scales and adhered with
crustful exudate. It arises from heat
bad air confinement & irritation of mucous
membrane. When repelled

The patient should be kept clean and daily
washed with cold water. The bath
may be continually used & is the most effi-
cient remedy when the eruption is repelled
from the skin

Strophulus or didius - is pale at
the base - appearing like very
small pearl under skin about half the
size of a bullet seed containing a tiny
egg. Has seen & following it to a farther
A close examination is necessary for its de-
tection. Reference made to Willian

Illusion of - on the called ear kers
Sometimes very troublesome

Commences with an inflamed point in
the mouth. The edges of the ulcer inflamed & elevated. Child drools much
febrile & torpor of a tertian.

1st excite ab. can. by magnesia or blue
pill or calomel. Then use Muselery's
tincture of sol. tinct. compound tinct. of tin
(sulph cop. calc.)

month rose very geranium - aces
atkins

15

sulph. cop.

Nitrate sulphur also considerable
Prof. S., in case

19

Gout . is a faint disease , frequently caused by the gut perfectly full of the above substances . It will produce a great complaint .
Salivation , fits , hiccups , & convulsions , frequently the child is . I observed
to be unwell while the convolution , convulsions
The remedy a syringe . for we can only
operate on the skin . the best part , &
the skin the mouth being closed
We must be careful to make a correct pres-
cription , as an enema or dose will .

Case of a mason's man hands & knees
about 3 ft off sitting right , murder
Simple warm water or milk & water
or about a table spoonful of salt . or
theron , horst , atne &c . or finally castor
& other oils . sometimes in extreme cases
fill the rectum with lard . Sometimes
as a nerve a teaspooonful of ear powder
in a gill of milk . If these do not

answer, use the tepid bath. The water ¹⁷ should be heating, while the emaciation is diminished. The water should be about blood warm. Be careful not to sprinkle or scatter water over the patient, instead of bathing. ~~so as~~ - 5, 10, 15, or 20 minutes as soon as the patient can swallow or while ~~the~~ ^{it is along} it is in the bath. For a child 6 months old 6 or 8 even 10 gr. If improper food, the cause 20 gr. are not dangerous. Infants will bear full doses of cathartics, but very small of narcotics.

Various articles of food are used to obviate constipation. Oatmeal gruel, rye-meal gruel, rye bran gruel. Castor oil is the best cathartic - a tea-spoonful or table-spoonful. Magnesia is good and may be given in oil.

Elixir Salubris is one of the most common family medicines. Castile soap is a good cathartic but 1/2 oz or 2 oz is required. A slice of other anise - alp is a good remedy. Blue-paste, soap, art. 2, 1/2 oz of mustard, sea salt, lard, pepper &c

It is better to cure by food than by medicine.
Mechanical means called suppositories
e.g. candy introduced into the rectum
are common among monkeys.

Infantile erysipelas. Its classification is
doubtful. It answers tolerably well to the
sticticas of Credé. No species in Galen and
Plinius.
See patchy.

A series of dangerous diseases, apparently they
are such the dangerous redola or ~~erisipela~~ of
West Flanders. Elevation of the skin is
not so great as in erysipelas. Generally
commencing on the legs and thigh, & extending
like erysipelas. Attended with constipa-
tion, benefaction of the bowels, increased
temperature, & terminates fatally with coma
& convulsions & reddening. In two hours
reaches the base, & then recedes with the

several mixed with aromatic seeds, &c &c
this is work sufficient, with ^{unum or} camomile
skin dressed & bound open with ~~blue~~ blue
External applications the heat is
flour or arrowroot. Prof. F has
done it by blistered in imitation of Dr.
Physic

Probably every case could be palliated if
treated with lime water and did
not evacuate the bowels. If diarrhoea
is produced give compound powder of
chalk of the shops & other similar article
In eruptions of the head we may use
the common disolvent, in conjunction with
a poultice.

Children are subject to various, anomalous eruptions, in consequence of a person
articles of food. This is frequently the
case with adults, e.g. fish & poleweds,
an excessive quant. of food may cause them
Always pay attention till diet. & his wife

182 If persisted in, cure most eruptive diseases. Avoid oily food such as nuts, crustaceous and) Potro & larvae of Batemanii (n. h. upon perineal scalp. First wash, yodding, poultice a scab extends over the whole face. Should never leave a scab. We must be cautious of checking it especially when of considerable continuance. Sometimes it degenerates into a ^{shaggy} autemic ulcer. In such cases Prof. F. has used charcoal externally poultices, variety, & has seen much advantage derived from toasted flour, & ebony, and excludes the air. It is proper to give a dose of calomel. The buckthorn o. is said to be particularly serviceable in cut. aff. In case of great irritability chalk may be combined with 2 or 3 gr. of cal. Deluted sanguinaria either in doses of 5 or 10 drops ^{water}, 2 or three times a day, has been much used, and may be ~~given~~ and

It may

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Soothing in children is frequently attended with an eruption, resembling a fine rash. This should not be interfered with lest it be translated to an internal part. It is an effort of the system to relieve itself. An eruption resembling porridge frequently comes on in summer, consisting of watery pustules resembling the itch. It is not cured by dock-root. It may be cured by diet & the warm bath.

Eruptions translate action from the viscera especially the liver, as in gutta rosea of rum drinkers.

Musical eruptions. Some think it may be inherited from ancestors instead of parents. In youth hard circumscribed, size of half a pea increase slowly for 2 or 3 days, then become filled with a watery fluid, & become a ragged ulcer

treatment. Change the nurses of derived from her 30 or 40 gr. com. sub. in water. Blue pill in moderate quantity. Urea bath sometimes, tonics of iron - muri. fer. tartarite fer. alk. solution of iron.

Sometimes patients resist the mercurial prep. & the rem. for sov. In this case send the patient into the country to air & try simple vegetable articles e.g. exp. juice of plantain, ext. & internally. It is a popular remedy for poison & is apparently valuable. It has cured such infants, when conjoint with the country air. Its virtue is owing to its bland & mucilaginous quality.

Sore ears Nature has chosen the back part of the ear to eliminate morbid excretions. It receives affection, of the brain Frequently there is ailiary eruption, followed by excoriation. In most cases as mild as merely to require

warn... If the discharge stops suddenly it is liable to be... with torpid bowel fullness & flatulence, poor pulse & cold extremities. When infants are said to be attacked with disease again if they have had so... which have suddenly dried up, in this case apply a blister behind the ears, without this nothing will cure perhaps. This is true of old sores. The theory is not the necessity of the evacuation but of the habitual action on the system.

Sometimes troublesome ulcers, yielding an ~~excessive~~ discharge, followed by gangrene & death. Poultices & ac. plasters are good provided gypsum ~~or~~ powder is one of the best applications (Alabaster is the finest kind) in which Alabaster cured without red precipitate. The oxygenated ointment is the mildest of best. These ointments are proper for sores as they disagree. Bowels be kept

or with calomel. Frequently it is necessary to change the diet of the nurse & to confine her to a simple diet.

A discharge from the nose or ear may frequently be kept cured by keeping up a discharge behind the ear by blisters. A teaspoonful of myrrh to 1 gill of water is one of the mildest & best apps. Sometimes use nut. sal.

Diarrhoea Sometimes affects children for months & even years, in some families. Sometimes it arises from a bad constitution. Caused also by want of cleanliness, bad food, & want of air, or exercise. Young animals (also vegetables - e.g. fruit trees, after a season without wind) need exercise.

Children need mutual stimulate from external objects. This is the principal secret of change of air. If a child

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fair quality cause diarrhoea mainly by its ~~depressing~~
 influence on teething we must palliate - not stop
 the diarrhoea. For this is an effect
 of the const. similar to ~~teeth~~ from an
 irritated eye of mucous from it turns
^{in the enlargement of liver.}
Mentha vulgaris - powdered - the juice
 pressed, boiled, strained & mixed with
 white sugar, will frequently cure Specie
 in freq. case We must generally
 add with a cathartic sometimes adding
chalk to qualify calomel, when we give it
 fresh debilitant operat. Thus blue pile
 for publ & delicate children Prof. S could
 in many years take no other cathartic without
 giving. Here we must enquire particularly
 about the diet. Arrow root with a little
 spice, or a little ladanum, or wine & sugar
 - Aspoca, is a ^{moistened & dried by heat} hydrate of flour & probably
 roasted or baked flour & flour tied up
 light & boiled, then grated, made into
 a cake is better than flour unaltered
 & in gruel, or thoroughly cooked by boiling

The worst cases have dry skin, & full pulse. Use tps. bath. & keep up an action of the skin by flannel.

In chronic stages, a balsom will be needed.

Powerful means of counter irritation e.g.
mustard horse radish, monarda punct
sp. burpent. about the precordia
when the ^{disease of intestine like chylous congealer} danger is very great. By this
means we can make articles stay upon
the stomach.

As a tonic mostly.

Vinegar is often necessary, generally it is
better, when qualifer is rendered more
diffusible in its action by opacac.
In valuable i^o chronic cases of great irritability

Charcoal is fine powder, will correct the color of the stools, & often cure.

Peculiar attention should be paid to the stools for much may be known by them. Soil informed with white al. can. Hence tents & curtains etc. they indicate lime water absorbents of aromatics. The area may arise either from fermentation or (probably) from infection. In case of clay coloured stools give opium to allay irritation spccial to equalize excretions & determine to the surface mercurials as desobstrants Give also mucilaginous or alkaline or bidentatum (or starch) or (in case of griping) camomile injections. Often a soap is useful also compd thick senna After the long continuance of the disease support the bowels of by bandages, & apply a plaster of lead and soap. After great emaciation & when

Great aversion & nausea & vomiting
attending the administering of veratrum
will make them operate like a strong
emetic, and debilitate. In such cases
the gratification of the appetite will
prove a stimulus, especially to the
mind, & therefore the more powerful.

This is true of adults also. Case
related of a man who could retain
no medicines & recovered upon bread
and cheese.

In the latter stage, acetate of lead may be given internally. The bowels are too much relaxed to admit of colic.

A troublesome symptom is prolapsus —
the . . . should be immediately replaced
take the neck of a bladder or the crop of
a fowl, filled with water, as the softest &
a irritating thing to apply. A
cloth will irritate the sphincter & make
it contract. Afterwards apply astringent
washes e.g. white oak bark or the
of any of our forest trees.

Vomiting. It is very common in
healthy children, a consequence of the
distortion of the stomach. The child should
not be allowed to nurse so long at a time
either. Old people vomit with more

faster, than the middle aged
Vomiting from irritability after a cold
is important - pulse full, cold &
trembles

27 Feb 13 went to

Prof Fox thinks the alkali creates
an irritability. Frequently the irriga-
tion of the lower part of the bowel by
an injection of salt & water, or a large
bulk of warm water, or a calomel
cathartic. The tepid bath, & nervi
are useful also.

Young physicians are often called on
to prescribe for hydrocephalus in children
apply opium camphorated application
as follows in the morning apply cold water
& 1 pt. of nitre. Prof. S. has had
to operate in but one case.

Volvulus or intussusception. Not commonly a primary disease. Dr. J. S. was at first very much perplexed with it, finding no satisfaction from the books.

The upper is received into the lower portion. Sometimes one involution is doubled upon another. 1st Involution of the small end of the large intestines.

It occurs in particular families of delicate constitution. Undoubtedly the bowels sometimes disengage themselves from slight degrees of this involution. The symptoms of the first kind are constant tendency to vomit, frequently attended with a sympathetic action of the rectum. Throwing of the head & feet paler of countenance. Rolling of the head, other symptoms of extreme irritation. Spasms & hot blood here. In the large intestines, when a cathartic is given it passes down as far as the involution & is then thrown up

This act may frequently be heard
Stastic cath. often are the causes,
hence where there is a bath to this
disease do not give them.

In case of the small intestines being
affected, depend upon opium mixed
with aromatics, and depend upon
this until the bowels restore themselves,
which however will be doubtful.

In the second case kind, give all
remedies by injection, apply the
warm bath. By very copious in-
jections, after attempt the restoration
& mechanically. Case related of
a young man cured by inserting
a ~~bouge~~ ^{spoon} of a spermaceti candle
with opium at the extrocity, & keep-
it up sometime. Another case cured in
the same manner

Sometimes the disease arises from a natu-
ral oblique of the bowels incurable.

it may be caused by worms. Case of a worm
involved in the fold of the intestine

Case of a delicate school girl. Pulse low & weak
and small vomiting nests & throwing
of the hands & feet. Great irritation about
the urinary passage & fundamen t. Tongue
not much affected. Deficiency of action
in the liver & two or three volvuli were de-
covered on post mort. exam. Ascaris
lumbricophala was found to be the cause

Cholera - constipation of the bowels ^{wish fever}
remittent fever, miasma &c &c.

It is a common bilious fever, produced
by causes affecting the bowels

Symptoms pulse full, frequent, tongue parched
& i hot. Bowels full and hard, urine
small in quantity & high coloured, costiveness.
breathing laborious, face flushed - sometimes convuls.

Graduate the stomach & bowels by emetics
& produced by 5, 10, or 15 gr.

of cal., in order to produce a ~~stroke~~
 strong ^{impression} upon the whole digestion canal
 & hence upon the system at large.

In entire cases & vigorous habits
 a little hot enetic may be added:

Repeat the cal. in 5 - very
 3 or 4 hours

Give enemas; or injections, to assist
 the operation of the cathartes - after
 giving the cath. time to operate

The stools frequently contain iboculent
 portions of membrane. If the stools
 continue

the latter stages of the disease give
 the piles instead of calomel

Sometimes Prof. F. has added acid to quicken the action of mercury
The fever abates in 48 hours - it
continues for weeks, ^{months} the termination
may be in convulsions, in hydrocephalus,

If the disease continues for a month
a regular remittent, the best remedy
is Fowler's solution in 2 or 3 drop doses.
If this produces edema & diarrhoea after
then give bark or Moseley's tonic sol.
beginning with about 4 drops

After the inflammatory action has gone
off give opium, alone or combined
with arsenic or antimony. Blisters
are useful in all stages. They transmit
action to parts less essential to life, & in
the latter stages keep up the action of
the system. Use any of the irritants.

If the lungs are affected apply 1 blister
to the chest. The warm bath is useful.

35
earns.

Sometimes, ^{as} affected apply a blister to it & behind the ear.
Sometimes the mind is so affected
that no measures will be taken without
great force. Then use ~~laxatives~~
A large cluster of aloes & ginger will
move the bowels.

Frequently the derangement is remove-
ful disease (according to Dr. Bush)
an affection of the moral faculty)
that we must wait even for 24 hours,
or more without administers
thing. Great skill is in this case
req'd to satisfy the per-

If cathartics which first produce eme-
sis are used we may be sure that the
whole al. canal, will be operated on.
We often also need a remedy more pow-
erful than the disease just as in croup
(case of a child 2 yrs. old. Pulse full
& frequent tongue furred skin hot &c.
After the paroxysm, The opposite symptom,
came on violently. The system was roused

3^o

by mustard to the feet & ankles followed
by blisters on the - - - part, blisters on
the chest ammonia on the nose & - - -
the ammonia in the nostrils to excite infl.

Worms. This subject naturally follows
that of intestinal diseases. Worms are not
contained in the bowels of children under 3 mos.
- generally not while they suck - if they
are, they probably are introduced in water
Worms in the int. can. are not so common
as formerly. Said to be common among the
aborigines, - owing to their coarse diet.
Derangement of the stomach & intestines
produces all the symptoms of worms.

It is undoubtedly the fact that healthy
children have worms, which produce no
injury until the system is affected with
disease. Case of a healthy child who fell
from a great height - coma - a dose of
calomel brought away 200 or 30 large worms

They may be injurious from their number
consuming too much food.

1st Taape worm (taenia) armed, &
unarmed. 2nd Tricoccephalus (hair headed)
these are the most irritating 3rd Ascaris
(roundworm) lumbricoides, & vulgaris
4th Gordius - rarely found in the human
stomach - Prof. F has known them coughed
up from the lungs they probably come
from an abscess in the liver. The gordius
is sometimes found in the earth in great
numbers - they turn black on exposure
to the air, and resemble a horse hair,
hence called horsehair worm.

All eruptive & even all contagious diseases
have been attributed to insects Even
malaria has been explained by an Italian
writer as consisting of insects - vide N.Y.
Recs. about the year 1815. Cancer & tooth
ache have received this explanation

The symptoms of worms are very equivocal and coincide in general with the synps. of ^{criticis} Court. pale flushed ^{bloated} yellow eyes, delirious writhing of teeth in sleep, starting in sleep palp. of heart, pain in stomach when in fit, relieved by food, worm ^{high pale} coloured, or milkay, increased or diminished nausea, vomiting, irregular appetite loss of appetite, costiveness Irritation about the neck of the bladder in the ^{case of} ~~ascaris~~ Severe pain about small intestines, umbilicus indicates tape worm. Irritation at the rectum, indicates ascarides. ^{as} ~~large~~ do also irrt. of urethra & increase of urine & milky urine Tape worm often affects adults than children. Sometimes it exists without the symptoms of worms. 2 quarts in a day have been brought away in a day, & yet they would return in a few days! They increase with wonderful rapidity. Case of a woman who kept passing them for months in great quantities finally diet was tried instead of medicine

All food was roasted or boiled - even the water used for drink, was boiled - Cured
No healthy bile or gastric fluid will
destroy them. Hence an important
indication. Spts of turpentine, are an
old remedy among the people. Case of
an old man who made himself drunk
with half a gill or more of it.

Fowler's solution ^{2 1/2} drops 3 or four times
This is preferred for the tannic & terebinthine
a day has cured. Tilly may has been
considered a specific. Cinnam. cinnam.
has been given by us for this article. It is
bitter astrig. & sweet. Polyp vinyl is
a tonic & aper. Other ferns may be used
Ether, particularly ~~in~~ in injection is good
Mad. Rufus

Rue has been used. Peach flowers. Tin powder. An elixir of tin & mercury, has been detained in the bowels. These mechanical remedies are not now used. Formerly crude mercury to the amount of a pound was frequently given as a cathartic. Tinctures have been used - bark of Melia azedarach or Coratina, Pouteria Virg. The former is given in decoction to the young negroes at the south who are much subject to worms. It loses much of its virtue when dry.

Symptoms of tape worm - sense of weight (where the worm is in great quantities) irr. etc. nausea loss of app. irr. app. weak chyl. viscera blotted countenance

&c. All which however may arise from mere irritation of the stomach.

The irritability of the tricepshular amounts to disengagement - throwing off the hand, &c.

Prof. S. it would prefer narcotics for this noon but cannot speak from his own experience - he recommends an injection of a teaspooon or tablespoonfull of ether in a gill of water or mucilage. Ether will undoubtedly pass the valves, when injected. Prof. Lee has thought that iron given in pieces operated mechanically, - especially of mercury.

Ascarides, are said to inhabit the rectum - this is a mistake. They multiply abundantly, & lodge in the rectum about the sphincter, as they daily pass off.

Beside, the irritation of the rectum, they produce in the small intestines, severe griping pains, about the small intestines.

Very troublesome to cure - the best re-

eddy's injections always effectual for the time being. Relief for the time being by washers then out with injections of warm water. Sloes added will be better. The best however is camphor, as a nerve and narcotic & a poison to the worm Calomel is useful, not in destroying the worm but in restoring healthy secretions for worms will not live in healthy gastric liquor. All indigestible articles such as raw fruit, acids, cold water &c will be injurious. Alcoholic tinctures also. elix. propr - Tincture of hickory buds, or bark, in teaspoonful doses is one of the best tonics. To prevent the return of the worms use condiments pepper ginger &c. all warming & bitter things. In extreme cases avoid every thing which has not passed the fire. The eggs are exceedingly minute & yet each consist of numerous others - probably they

are absorbed by the lymphatics - carried into the circulation, & deposited in various parts of the body - especially upon the muc. memb. of the al. can. - only upon the mucous parts.

Dry & stimulant diet is better than cold & liquid. Some remedies act upon the worms themselves e.g. narcotics. Some narcotics operate on some animals & not upon others e.g. sheep eat stramonium, which poison swine. Mechanical remedies are filings of iron & hair, & perhaps the prickly cowhage. Other remedies are powerful cathartics merely - others again tonics & aperients.

Ascaris lumbricoides requires no peculiar treatment. See *Spigelia*, *Calomel*. *Spigelia* is a narcotic it kills the worms & it may also be prescribed for the same set of symptoms, where no worms are pres.

ent. When given to infestate the worms, give from 23 to 30z in decoction in the course of the night, accompanying it with thin lard, or follow it with Salomel or any cathartic to drive the worms off while in a state of intoxication.

Veratrum sabadilla is used as a narcotic & tonic, all the astringents & barks, the mineral acids - sulphuric & iron &c.

Cathartics the best is calomel - also use the drastic, as senna-moing. gall is good & other aperient. petroleum, seneca oil, barbadoes, &c. &c. as antispasmodics. *Chenopodium anthelminticum* & *ambrosioides* are called wormseeds. An essential oil is extracted from them. *C. Botrys* or *Ferus*, oak are useful as nervines & for the cough, but I hardly do little good as anthelmintics.

The garlics are used ^{effect upon the intestinal canal} (new) They have considerable

Artemisia tanacetica from Africa,

the tops & flowers, - this is called wormseed & bitter

The asclepiades most of the common species, as. syriaca, pulchra, or amoena this latter is often used & has seemed to do good so A. incarnata & A. decur b.

Podophyllum pelt. is used as a cathartic probably not better than others

The best form is that of tincture

The number of worm cases & colics is much less than formerly owing to the change in our mode of living

Butternut bark decoction in table-spoonful doses is a popular remedy. It is intensely bitter. The geraniums are used - all the aromatics and bitters indeed, which are found spontaneous. Other is used both by the mouth and by enema

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Convulsions Two kinds except sp. & idiots.
Children are more subject than adults
Causes - all the causes of irritation
Sudden suppression of evacuation. Teething
Irritation of excessive or indigestible food
upon the nerves of the intestines. Actions
permutation of food in the stomach viae
The proclisp. said to be sometimes heredit.
aid to be produced by change in the milk
Also by agitation in the mind of the
mother affecting the milk. The count-
enance also of the mother affects infants
very much - much more than is com-
monly supposed. So of the bystanders
Treatment - depends principally upon
removing the exciting causes & then
upon abating effects
If the cause is in the stom. viae give at
first 5 or 6 of sulph. zinc ^{or} as much of
specac. If the ~~cathartic~~ substance has passed
the duodenum give a cathartic, as-

used frequently by injection. Or use calomel as emetic & cathartic both.

Inquire particularly about diet, for a general answer may be false.

Frequently several large doses of cathartics are needed to overcome the torpor caused by excessive quantity of food. Also the food diminishes the cathartic operation. Hence the French dinner-pile

Calomel ^{5 6 10} jalap ^{1 2 3} senna manna ^{castor oil} neutral salt are the cathartics. If the Calomel sometimes by irritation produce constipation

spasmodics - one of the most efficient is the tepid bath. If the patient is much agitated by being put into water cover a tub with a blanket, & lower the patient gradually: there is then no difficulty. Potash, carb. pot. or aromatic herbs may be put in the water. Continue in from 5 m. to 1/2 hour - it exhausted to be taken out. Wrap in a blanket & put in a bed, keeps-

ing up a uniform temperature.

Oil of amber was Dr Rush's sheet anchor
musk - internally.

Articles applied the whole length of the spine
as mustard, ol. origanum &c. &c.

Empy rheumatic oils - hence root tea is
very useful - It contains carbon am. &
pyrol. ac. Oil of Valerian is a nervous
mineral oil, as British oil petroleum &c.

Ammonia is one of the best 2 to 6 drops
in 1oz water - Applied also to nose & mouth
& rectum Dippel's an. oil owed its vert.
to ammonia. It is very feb'd & distilled from
10 to 20 drops thick as opopanax; or by even
23 caustic potash, or the impure carbon ate
by injection is very valuable. So all
the caustic alkalies

Spine & a powerful antisp. may al
ways be given unless contraindicated by
other symptoms. The recurrences of spasms
may be broken up by continued doses

februm. If they recur once or a few weeks, give cathartics, to prevent them.

When violent 1st inject. 2nd Epid. bath with alkali in the tub. 3rd apply irritit., & must. horserad. garlic, ginger &c. giving, even in the convulsions ammonia by the nostrils. When the patient can swallow give calomel.

When the stomach is over-loaded, the child cannot swallow, & we wish to give an emetic, we can often succeed by irritating the throat with a feather - ~~supper~~ laying the infant upon the hand & in this way supporting the abdominal muscles.

Epilepsy - a regular, ^{or irregular} return of paroxysms of convulsions - attacking suddenly, pulling, biting &c followed by coma, losses, in children generally diseased state of ab. can - kept up by habit which last, frequently very difficult to break up

caused also by malformations tumors of brain
 malformation of brain - derangement
 of system produced before birth by ~~syphilis~~
 from the same cause as rickets - more
 rarely from mere irritation of the without
 some offending cause as suppressed evacuation
Treatment - generally the cathartics
 giving calomel 3 or 4 lines a week

If the canal is loaded with mucus conjoin-
 tor 2 gr. gamboge 5 gr. scammony 35 of jalap
 which yet will operate kindly - though
 the best evacuants are those which change
 the secretion. If there is a deficiency
 of mucus - an abrasion as above give
 lime - also conjoin chalk.

Most cases are curable by careful manage-
 ment both of the physician & of the nurse.
 Regulate the diet with great care.

Generally however there is a morbid appetite
 & a subderangement about eating &
 also about climbing & such things

They will be so active & active as to be
managed with great difficulty

Tetralepsy - called still convolution -

It is a tonic spasm. Insensible &
apparently asleep - scarcely breathes
sometimes a little motion of the eyes - con-
tinues from a few minutes to several hours.
Treatment the same as in other convolution.

It follows other convulsions & sometimes
^{follows} cataractic cathartics. Whatever position
the patient is in in that will he remain.
Prof. F. has had several cases

Chorea Sancti Vitii - rarely fatal - not
difficult to cure under the age of puberty.
If it commences before & continues after
that period, seldom cured.

The muscles are partly subject to
the will. They also have involuntary
motions. Caused in children often
from iron. in perfum. viae. . . from

22

morbid irritability, arising both from diminished & from increased action said also to arise from infl. of the brain Indication, Narcotics & cathartics if arising from disease of ab. can tonies as iron, mineral acids, & electricity if debility is the cause. Prof. I think, the disease frequently runs its course & then the cure is attributed to the used remedy. F The cathartic treatment has not succeeded very well in his practice It occurs almost in female, or delayed const. about the age of puberty especially if they have grown rapidly, or been much exposed to the needle or to study

Ammonium of Copper 16 gr. as, bals., favorite tincture for ale treated with emetics & narcotics like Arnica 2 1/2 to 1 pt. boil. water loose increased till the head was affected (It is tonic & narcotic) Without benefit - Next Cathartics - Next metallic antispasmodics

Next epilepsies. Finally recovered under bark or substance 10z a day.

Sometimes arises from affection of the mind. The presence of strangers is injurious, their sensibility of the patient being very great. When caused by epilepsy - treat as for that disease. Sometimes comes on very gradually & is not suspected causing apparently bad ~~bad~~ habits in walking &c.

Case which had been coming on in this manner was brought to a high degree by dysentery & went so far as to present the peculiar symptoms of Hydrophobia horror of water &c.

Courea, uniu. & iron sulph. zinc sulph. copper & other metallic tonics have been principally used by Prof. S. Use various narcotics. Use the antiepasmatics as palliatives e.g. Valerian usq. musk

Case in which the disease was broken up by Elaterium & of a grain at a dose or

2nd
lined with chalk. This is the only case which
Prof. F. has broken up.

Case of a young man who had been confined
as a ~~clerk~~ in New York - thrown at this disease
^{des arranged convulsions}
by a ^{fit} of distress on board of a packet
Chloroform was given to prostrate the system
& break up the ~~habit~~ - successful. This
led to its employment in Chorea.

This disease may affect the mind causing
it to run upon particular subjects - es-
pecially numbers. Case of a book pedlar
with these odd motions. & also this facility
of calculation - equal to Zerah Colburn.
He was overtaken by Prof. F. in travelling.

Zerah Colburn, though sent to Europe
never improved - agreeably to the predic-
tion, of Prof. F. who has seen several
cases. Their countenance & articulation are
peculiar - in - & judgment deficient

25th
do 27th

Any non-irritating aperient may be given
1 to 2 gr. subd in pills or
15 to 20 drops of alcoholic extract
Seltos, isenes - tartar emetic extract
along the spine, are used. The latter is
not to be used where there is excessive
irritation - doing injury. Soap bathing
is seldom proper. Cold bathing sometimes
succeeds. Prof. F has known little success
attend the employment of electricity. If the
disease is not translatable it is made worse
by counter irritants.

Condition of the higher importance al-
ways more or less affecting the body & the
nervous system. It affects also the glands
the cell. muscle - the brain - the ears &c.
- the lungs &c. Adults are also affected
Case of a young woman cutting & wisdom-
teeth, who was thought to be consumptive.
The period of cutting commences from
the 4th to the 6th month. Some persons

never have but 2 incisors. Children are occasionally born with teeth - but the teeth sit loose in the gum without fangs & should be removed to prevent their being troublesome. Some families are said to have no teeth - their ~~the~~ teeth being ever worn away - such are very serviceable & are not subject to decay. Case of a family of this kind from Charleston.

Symptoms - foolishness - biting - slavering - starting in sleep - flushings of face - fever hot head & cold feet - diarrhoea - sometimes constipation - green stool - increased urine (sometimes diminished) bloating of hands & feet of face - contracted pupils - eruptions ~~on~~ on the skin - all the symptoms of irritation - the children are particularly subject to phlegmonous inflammations. Case of a child who ~~was~~ ^{was} found to have an aff. of brain. A humor was found under the skin.

Treatment - Diarrhoea relieves the irritation. Indication 1st divide the gums - the oper-

They will even bite the lancet
which is not usually painful - It may
be done in sleep without waking them
The difficulty is to confine the child & avoid
cutting its tongue. Small lancets may
be made with a guard. Make two inci-
sions for the double teeth - & sometimes it is
necessary to divide a ligamentous band in
the middle. It is an objection to cutting
the teeth too early, that the scar formed
by healing will be more difficult to be
cut through by the teeth. This is not true
a scar has less vitality & is more easily bro-
ken through. 2 or 3 cuttings may be necessary
the symptoms continuing to return.

For infl - use the antiphlogistic treat-
ment - sometimes bleed in the arm -
better generally to apply leeches behind the
ear. Cathartics - as magnesia & rhubarb
conjoining aromatic & chalk where there
is acidity. Equalize & ceterent by
spices & salicylic acid, with or without opium

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If a deerhove suddenly stops - apply
counter irritants to the ^{pit of the} stomach - the
warm bath.

Avoid currents of air &c. Blister behind
the ear will be often serviceable to prevent
hydrocephalus. They are sometimes applied
to the arm. Use antispasmodics with or without op. to
tickets Caused by confinement to much
clothing too much succharine food &c.

Generally there is an earlier mental develop-
ment they do not make able men however
Hence the impression that precocious children are
symptoms - soft flesh - paleness of countenance
hectic fever - luxuriance of bowels - muscles
& cell. subst. less joints larger - head large
for ankles to open veins of the head ^{blue} larger
app. & dig. bad - tendency to acid acidity
The teeth are cut later Appear at about
6 months. Nearly allied to scrofula after
fecting the lymphatics of osseous system
will die early. They are in fact generally
diseased

This is a disease of weak morbid action 59^t

Indication - strengthen the vital powers
by stimulating a dry diet - especially by
cold bathing - taking the patient out of
the bed in the morning - bathing & return-
ing - occasionally cal. & ipo. ec.
generally friction - exercise - open air
mental stimulus of the the open air - reg-
ulation &c &c This affects the secretions pow-
erfully. Different tonics are given
e.g. Fowler's sol. sulph ferr. bark
(bark varico +) Astringent & absorbent -
for there is frequently an acid smell
Burnt bones - phosphoric acid &c. ^{& Chalk, (pearlash)}
Of late Iodine has been very service-
able - 2 to 6 drs alkoh tinct.
given in mucilage of gum-arabic &c.

The worst cases are the syphilitic - these
begin mercenials. The deficiency of the
phosphate of lime is an effect & not a
cause. Hence our bones must have
been useful as an absorbent, & perhaps

as a tonic - not as supplying the matter of bone. The chylopoietic organs are probably first affected & then the mesenteric glands & lymphatics. Spleen, leather lids, etc.

Sweet fern beds are very popular. They are said to correct the acid smell of the disease. Varieties of lime & of Barley were formerly much used.

Cholera infantum. Appears in months of July Aug. & Sept. sometimes in June & Oct. Approaches in various manners, e.g. with a gradually increasing diarrhoea - with vomiting & purging the stools being green, brown, slimy, watery, with the smell of putrid meat - a high fever may exist - also great restlessness, in bad cases cries of pain once in 1 or 2 hours pulse quick and weak - fever remittent sometimes terminating in hydrocephaly, convulsions Eyes often large & swollen - half closed in sleep often with latter stage protracted

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There is sometimes a great degree of mental exultationally bright (the eyes are half closed in various complaints) The vomiting may cease soon may alternate with the diarrhoea. The disease sometimes ceases soon at others runs on for months. This summer epidemic varies according to the season - according to the changes in the air or the weather which affect children more than adults.

The patient is carried off in convulsions or is worn out by emaciation and dies with aphthae or dies with hydrocephalus.

of other diseases

Cause - bad atmosphere - malaria (a general term for miasmal emanations) Dentition is an exciting cause - not the primary cause as some suppose.

Children weaned in the spring are very apt to have cholera infantum in the summer. Children at the breast bear the disease better. Hence let them be weaned in the fall.

60.

A disease it is of debility & has for pre-disposing causes bad food &c. both as
rem & exciting causes

It is a fever translated like dysen-
tery from the surface to the viscera.

- commencing at the skin & breaking up
the balance of the system - then ^{mucif. of the intestines} attacking the mucous.
Indication, 1st evacuate pain. rare
2nd translate action to surfaces & so ^{excitement} excite.
3^d, cite healthy secretory action.
peristaltic action. A avoid cause of irritation
& scrub over them where they exist.

5 restore the tone of the system particularly
of the stomach & bowels

1st aromatic ess. peppermint counter in
to stomach & bowels a must. horseradish
injections of starch & lanarium & tepid bath
must be used in case of vomiting or attack like shot,
When there is a diarrhoea ^{early} ^{at the attack} evacuate by
deobstruent cathartics & ipecac. Give
calomel & ipecac first giving 6 gr. cal.

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small doses of calomel &c & ^{full doses} ipecac about an hour afterwards & opium
The American physician, do not use cathartics so much depending upon stimulat^g
^{c.g. of Spelt and wheat} injections. They give smaller doses of calomel
This practice does not answer so well however

In case of small watery stools we have often reason to suspect that the bowels are constricted & confine a large quantity of fecal matter - in this case give opium & then follow with cathartics which will often bring away a large quantity of feces
2° by emetics & by small doses of ipecac repeated - also small doses of mercurials ^{col. qualified with chalk or fine pig} (antimonials where there is much arterial action) - by en-
takions - emetics blisters to the bowels burdock leaves &c warm bath which used at night frequently gives a quiet night's rest - this is not to be used however in case of great exanthem

^{"The French expectant treatment adopted in Philadelphia will frequently be entirely sufficient."}

3^d - By small doses of mercurials &
opium. Specac. deserve
the name of a specific if any remedy
ever deserves this appellation. This
is a man very successful with one rem-
edy, only may be compared to one very
skillful & successful with a saint-bernard.

About 4 gr. specac & drops tinct opioi
12 drsp. wat. about every $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{5}{6}$ hour
on a child 4 months old, - keeping the
bowels open with mercurials - blue pill -
producing an evacuation once or twice
in 24 hours. Double the quantity for a
child a year old, in the same quantity of
water. The quantity of opium must be
greater when the child has
a habit of taking it.

Injection of hunderow & starch - 3 to 6
spoonfuls of flour ~~& starch~~ & 5 10, 15 or 20
drops of hunderow to stop diarrhoea
at the same time applying 1 fl. alder-

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cloth, dipped in brandy

In eruption of Strophulus, attend
sometimes makes its appearance - about the
chest particularly in the latter stages

4th indication - by dividing the gun &
if necessary regulating the diet the milk
of a nurse is best. The operation of sucking
is soothering & gratifying operating as a nervine
- give arrowroot with a little brandy or
wine as a condiment or tapioca rousted
flour &c. If in the last stages the child
craves any particular food, as salt fish or
salt meat it should be gratified. Digestive
exciting nausea will debilitate. Frequent
by we can succeed by a different mode
of administering medicine "the light of a
spoon for instance exciting nausea.

A tumbler of wine whey with a teaspoonful
of aqua ammonia will often be benefi-
cial to fill the stomach & dilute its contents

corr ct petr n stock with charcoal
Injection of carbonic acid are used -
with the same intention. Effervescent wa-
ters may be drunk - they are the most gratifying
Injection - & such are recommended
to allay irritation. Dr Devees recom-
mends an injection of 3 tea-spoonfuls of
salt to a gill of water & also magnesia
& rhubarb. 5. In the latter stage,
give tonics and astringents. Prof. S pre-
fers Cornu cervini. Use also Spir-
tum. in decoction or extract. also
Giran. mac. which may be given in
wine & other or here red wine.
Often it will be advisable to support the
abdomen with a bandage also with
plasters e.g. one of soap & opium
The most powerful remedy is change of
air. It is continually recommended by the
Philadelphia & New York physicians.
Case of a child in asthma with a ap-

presently brightened up upon being carried in a hack to the top of a hill where it had a view of the sound &c. It had got no, beyond the reach of medicine or food. While upon the hill it took food & returned & recovered. The case seems to be the direct opposite of Nostalgia there being a sickness of home - a despondency caused by the sight of the same domestic objects.

" *Erigonion Can.* is used - it is purgative, bitter & stimulant - & hence affects the kidneys as a diuretic. It seems to do good in the latter stages of the diarrhoea & dysentery. It is called stranger weed. It has been long used. Vide Barto. A. Y. Physico-Med. Trans. &c. The other species are also used - give it in decoction. White vitriol & alum are used as tonics and in doses of 6 to 8 drs as an astringent. The various species of *tiburonum* -

68 All the purgatives are said to give relief -
used in this disease, as a balsom.

Stictice Limonium - is not so agreeable but
frequently more efficacious - boiled, sweet-
ened & a little wine or brandy added. It
has a taste of salt mud. It is used also
as a wash in case of affections.

In the latter stages of the diarrhoea,
give mucilages made of any of the
various articles in use. The white pine
Cork will furnish a valuable econ-
omy mucilage from its being combined
with a terebinthinate principle.

Post mortem examination shows the
seat of the disease to be the muc. mem.
of the intestines. The liver is enlarged

Scalp head or porrigo - or tinea capi
A local disease, yet affected by diet.
So others affected communes, with scaly
eruptions. I shave the head & apply
a bladder to exclude the air is abort

The best treatment. Wash clean at all events
 tar oint. 4 oz tar. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. wax ^{or Sulph.}
 1 oz sulphur - melt & mix. Sulphur &
 of potash has removed the disease in
 a few days. Yeast poultice is efficacious,
 let the head be first shaved.

Different dock roots all the species
 have about the same properties. Apply
 externally & give internally - It is a cridic.
 Syrup of Buckthorn is recommended
 as a cathartic. The practice is quite
 empirical in this complaint.

Sulph. Pot. is given internally also - its
 solution resembles mineral spring water
 Mercurials should be used & pay par-
 ticular attention to diet.

4 cl pms, tuberoses expect. diaphl. &
 laxative is a valuable substitute for ipms.
 to equalize excitement &c.

When the tepid bath is used - keep a sup-
 ply of hot & cold water by in order to
 keep up a proper temperature.

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Gastric or epidemic - severe hoarse cough
differing from croup in the quantity of mucus
~~thrown~~^{thrown} - extremities cold, ^{head hot} much febrile action.
By vomiting great quantities of mucus are
thrown up & yet the patient will seem
to be suffocating. Confined to the lung,
~~air-sacs~~^{phlegm}. The disease affects the bowels
less than this. The stools are healthy.

Indication - Cure the patient immediately
by powerful remedies unless the system is too
much affected to bear them. This is a gen-
eral principle, viz. that of breaking up
a disease before it has thoroughly attacked
the system, by means of a strong organ-
ic antiphlogistic at the commencement to
break up after the violence of the disease
has been overcome apply a blister to the chest
to translate to the surface. Evacuate the
bowels also & palliate & relieve the disease
by small doses of tart. em. or ^{with} camphor &
opium to create perspiration or by the

bated bath keeping the patient in a warm room or covering patient & nurse both with a blanket, to keep in the steam & cause it to be absorbed also

Promotion of vomiting must be effected by mechanical means. Do not depend upon palliating syrups merely.

Hooping cough said to be contagious rarely attacks the second time, but sometimes does. Profa. Dwight had it a second time at 60 yrs of age. It appears as an epidemic thought to arise from a specific contagion 10 vol. Med. Trans. an account of its breaking out in Block Island without previous intercourse with the main land!

Concurrence with precisely the same symptoms as ordinary catarrh. The peculiar syrps.

Several frequent expirations are made which exhaust the lungs - then a

striction takes place which causes a hoarse shrill whining noise at expiration. The same sound is heard in croup during expiration. A spasmodic stricture sometimes takes place in adults which produces the same sound. Such patients should not try to breathe. These fits of coughing continue until mucus is thrown up. But the mucus is not the cause of the coughing, which arises from irritated action.

Continues from 1 to 6 months. During a paroxysm, haemorrhage from mouth & nose may come on or convulsion. & opopanax may come on. Case in which an emetic caused convulsions which carried off the child.

Most troublesome during the night. Duration of paroxysm depends upon the facility with which the mucus is thrown off. Sometimes respiratory

is laborious between the paroxysms.

Rarely fatal after 2 yrs. It may terminate in hectic,^{or in marshy} or infl. of the lungs in visceral obstructions, & lymphatic.

It produces a determination to the head
Treat the fever, if any, according to its diathesis
Treatment - In vigorous const. & her-
mild - little need be done

When there is considerable infl. give
ant. & nitre, keeping the bow. open
in worse cases - bleed cup & scarify

Sometimes mercurial cath. some-
times cast. oil. &c. It is better however
to accomplish this end by diet.

Respiration may be promoted by
blisters on the sternum 1/2 head of blst
^{may use} 1 oz. mild tinct canth. 1/3 bark ant.
Applied with a cloth until vesication
comes over then dress with simple cerate

Antimony may be combined with opium
Godfrey's cordial made of - - - , Quaker

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with a little Landauern Sol. arise - this
was very popular. Use diluents.

If there is danger ~~of~~ of convulsions to
vomiting - give blood root & other such
things. In some constitutions it ~~the~~ ^{one} produces
peculiar symptoms e.g. severe
spasmodic stricture, which if it comes on
should be relieved by diluents or all doses
of opium. In very young children it is
difficult to get down much medicine, the
stomach becoming irritable.

In the latter stages use 5 or 6 grains of sul-
phate zinc with as much of opium in
stead of antimony.

Where this much viscid secretion an emetic
of squills may be used or, ^{we may use the following} ~~or~~ ^{or} ~~or~~
bruised & squills, each $\frac{1}{4}$ pound - water
& boil - boil & wrap to $\frac{1}{2}$ - steaming add
4 pts hor ^{boil again to 6 pts} to every oz add 1 gr. tart ant.
dose 8 or 10 drops - child 4 mos. old, every
15 m. This is called Hives syrup

Dried leaves in 1 gr. doses, in milk, of
Atropa Bell. or $\frac{1}{6}$ of a grain of the root
has been used in Germany

Objection that this disease has a tendency to run its course, is no good reason for not curing it. It has been prescribed more empirically than any other - proof of the difficult, of course.

El. par. 1 oz ant. vio. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

$\frac{3}{3}$ glyc. ext. powd. g. at. 2 oz.

wab. 6 oz. Triturate & bril close & teaspoonful to a table spoonful This is called the Brown mix. - It may be varied by using opium etc.

2nd - Antispasmodics & tonics & narcotics are used in the latter stage e.g. sulph. Zinc - copper - tinct. cent - musk, fetid gum, petroleum etc. - belladonna, hyoscyamus, opium - artificial musk or oxygenated oil amber etc. - Nitric &

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dead $3\frac{1}{2}$ ³ ol. and $1\frac{2}{3}$ - place in the sun in direct. $2\frac{3}{4}$ to pt. alc. dose 10 drs to a teasp. or $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 oz ether dose a few (2 or 3) drops, upon sugar. It was very celebrated & afterwards was thought to be ill made. The truth was the diathesis had changed. Copal gum, oxygenated by distillation, will be the same substance. Copal is probably the same with amber vein of olibanum or frankincense in S. America.

Opium should be qualified & determined to the skin by ant. & sipeas. Hyoscyamus is better, having no tendency to produce costiveness.

No. pearl ash $\frac{3}{4}$ ^{with 1. to colour it} pt. cochineal $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. water - is a popular remedy & useful. The whole effect is owing to the pearl ash which is antispasmodic - cochineal has no apparent virtues. Pearl ash is not only antacids but possess a peculiar

excitement upon the stomach & oesophagus, making them susceptible to other articles.

Cuminum maculatum has been much used - A more commanding remedy is *Stramonium* 10 gr. to 2 gr. of extract, or fluid for a dose.

It counteracts that irritability which gives a tendency to convulsions.

Sulph. zinc. has been most used as a tonic by Prof. G. either dissolved or in the form of Moseley's tonic solution. Sulph. Copper possesses about the same properties.

The compd nitroblettict. of Sul. cop. & tinc. 10 to 30 drops is pleasant & agreeable. Showers of zinc & also bismuth have been used. So also per. bark. Bark, comth. of Sul. cop. in combs. are recommended by Chalmers of S. Ca.

Carborides are indicated where the

system is relaxed & too low for inflammatory action - in order to execute a healthy infl. action.

Something may be done by rubbing the spine with the stim. oils e.g. ol. caps. or. orig. sc. or with lin. of ammonia to excite the nerves of spinal marrow in the latter stages.

Change of scene, of air, riding &c should be resorted to in bad cases - to tranquillize & stimulate the patient.

Sometimes for the little patients will be in a constant tease of worry; until this is done. In the worst of such cases medicine does little good. Even the irritation of administering the medicine may counteract the beneficial effects of the medicine. Prof. S. thinks a relaxation of the ventricles of the heart & of the sinuses of the head, takes place - owing to the violence of the cough. - Indication

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by seps. high count. bloated - lips swollen
& by a soft flowing & almost inter-
mitting pulse. In such cases gives
Blood not ^{5 to 10 gr.} in water or qualified. Lard
(acetate), also codine, have been rec-
ommended.

One year, the hoop. cough prevailed
extensively in the spring but was

Prussic ac. & arsenic - occasionally
cut the hoop. cough, short & violent.

The former is liable to fail from
want of uniformity of strength.
Fowler's sol. is safe but does not
answer so well in the first stages. It
may leave the patient livid, weak, with
swollen lips, etc. which is to be cured
by Rush & Saline.

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Gang of the

Chilblains

Exposure to extreme cold without freezing

Pleasantness fewer than friction & pain of the bands (distress rather than sharp pain) indigestion, costiveness, loss of app. or voice, app. Countenance pale except when flushed with fever, sometimes a consequence of other fevers, oftenest in profligate habits - most common among the poor. It may become chronic. Indurated lumps in the mesentery.

Indication? Act upon the bowels keeping up a peristaltic action - evacuating the bow. changing the secretion, & removing the obstruction of the lymphatic system. Give blue pill or Calomel & chalk.

In chronic cases friction once or twice a day will be beneficial

Pill & part blue pill 1 part ipecac or $\frac{1}{2}$ part ipecac. Or 1 gr. ipecac in pills with a small quantity of opium. Or thick rhubarb with aromatics & alkaline salts. Burnt sponge is recommended - perhaps it would be better give iodine at one

in definite quantities still the composition of articles existing in burnt sponge may be better.

Tum, in doses & vesiculosus (Rockwood) are used. Even the ventrals w/ tonics have been useful.

Emulsion of camomile tea oil, relieves a paroxysm of pain.

Drinks containing carbonic acid in a free state, sometimes with aromatics as ginger or spice, will be grateful and also useful.

Iron - tinct muricate of iron - martial flowers of iron - or alkaline solution - are used as tonics - but Iron is apt to irritate.

Cold bath - will invigorate the system

Injection of mercury have been proposed
Aperient bath, will cleanse the skin &c.
Muricate of lime with small doses
of cal. or blue pills - may be useful, but

is now generally superseded by iodine
— dissolve carb. lime in muriatic acid
 & give from 5 to 50 drops in water
 beginning with small ~~doses~~^{doses}, in case
 it may offend the stomach. Muriate
 of barytes might be used. Carb. barytes
 is used dose from 2 to 3 gr. It being
 a powerful article.

The flesh brush thoroughly applied
 has a powerful effect.

A plaster of opium & diachylon —
 or soap plaster, with an equal quan-
 tity of opium, to be applied to the ab-
 domen has been very beneficial when
 opium did not agree. Or we may
 use 2 parts opium to 1 plaster.

Diet dry — toasted bread — broiled
 meat — use condiments — fuscinaous
 substances & sometimes the broth of
 lean meat. Avoiding raw onions
 potatoes — corned beef &c. Take care

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not to interrupt digestion by distending the stomach with liquids.

The terebinthates will benefit the mucous membrane of the al. canal. The best article is decoction of white pine bark - which will be much milder than any preparation than any of the turpentine of the shops.

This disease may terminate in a peculiar hectic - sometimes it commences with very considerable fever.

Cutting the frenum. Very seldom practised now formerly thought to be almost always necessary. Complaints would be made that the child could not nurse on account of its being tongue-tied. In such cases it was Dr. Murrays practice to apply the back of the knife, & thereby give very great satisfaction.

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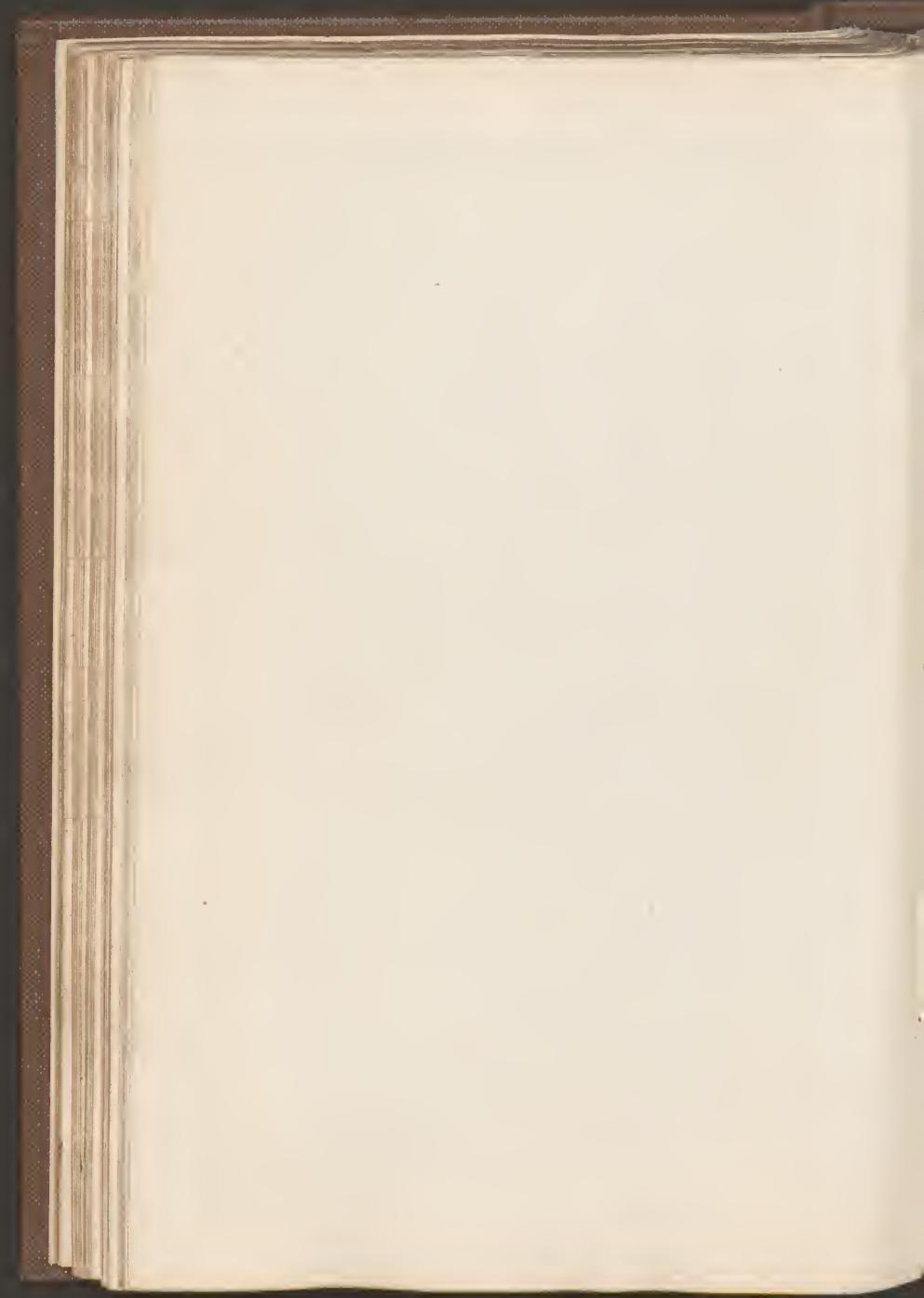
Wm. H. Smith

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synpanilic abdomen a systema na
turae discussus

Paroxysmic affection of the lower limbs,

81



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Surgery

28
8
500

Lecture 1st

External injuries

1st extensive injuries first produce a shock upon the system e.g. contusion upon the abdomen & frequently when a limb is carried off by a common ball the haemorrhage is slight ; the sole theory of the shock.

Great difference in patients as to susceptibility of consolidation. In the army it has hence been the custom to separate some ^{indefinite} and eliminate cordial & consolidation to others. State of the mind e.g. wounds after a defeat or after a victory. State of habit poster of gamblers in London & debauchees in his life bad subjects will subsequently inflame never in a direct proportion to the shock.

the disease may be probable
in the child without any other
symptoms, particularly if it
is not accompanied by any
other affection of the body.
The effects are then
of a painful nature
and protracted. These effects are through
the medium of the nervous system.

The common people remark that ext
reme injuries of stock will be traced
as a mere part of a constitutional attack,
but especially manifesting in a particular
area for susceptibility by a scale etc. in
which case the disease is almost diffusible.
Affected districts may be delineated by the
state of the patient & the case with which
the attention may be diverted.

Some of the more malignant
cases without interval never cease
frequently which to be with respect
the progress of a malady in a very
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surgeon it has been said would prob
bt have amputated Mr. Hetherington;
but since though the constipation at invi
tation will be less after the operation.

The intellectual functions are suspended
but may sometimes continue for hours
one foot is not ligated & the penile
action suspended. Droming frequently
for all or making a return of that
function.

Case of a gentleman
in a profound stupor from a fall pro
a horse no injury could be discovered
Complaint of pain generally a sensible
symptom particularly in a external part
Infants frequently die sic surely
with balsam etc & yet recover after
a few hours sleep

1st indication - restore warmth
to the surface by friction & the no
tak - frictio. the bed by dry for
moist cloths, reduce capillaries

warm blankets &c may be applied especially by passing warm substance, up & down the back. 2^d indication to restrain the action of the pulse by brandy & aniseed, pepper & fum.

return time stimulants when reaction sets in, it may be excessive. 3^d moderate pain of 4th condition relieve pain by opium except in Harrods practice in cases of the most violent shock to be done is to bleed which will be followed by a rise of the pulse. It is common practice in some places to send immediately for a doctor who however in case of a great shock is unable to obtain blood until after a surgeon has & used the rule of thumb. Syringes may be used. ~~to~~ the preference among cathartics the mercurial in order to restrain the peristaltic action these will answer the 4th indication also

We must be careful to examine for local injuries, for frequently in cases of external prostration they are first manifested by a pain after the return of consciousness. Case of a man who was first unconscious next complained of his head after some hours of his knee. While he was recovering it was discovered that the orbit of the eye had been splintered. Great care frequently necessary in examining the sufferer for simple fractures are liable to be made compound. Gold is given.

The ribs are sometimes fractured in falls from great heights e.g. the lion. Suppuration sometimes following an external injury after a long interval in injury of a fall not necessarily proportional the height.

8 or 16 drops of Laudanum by a gruel or starch. by injector relied upon in Paris for the cure of traumatic delirium

apparently a trifling remedy - recommended
for trial relied upon implicitly by th-
e author Mr. Rivers is the only author
who treated regularly upon the subject
of cerebral injuries.

Inflammation

Characterized by heat, pain,
redness, tension & soreness. When consid-
erable or affecting important parts, it is attend-
ed with fever or constitutional irritation. This
is different from the local fever which is called
sympathetic. The pain usually precedes
the heat & tension.

The causes may be external or such as
affect the system primarily.
First of such are caused by external
injury or phlegmonous inflammation -
called also healthy inflammation
or marrow in which exposure, sudden
inflammation is the ^{1st} & greatest de-

Frigidness, & is characterised by a
cold spot or a circular ulcer.

Under aspects of health it is considered
as a process set up by nature to accomplish
cure. I believe that in vessels we come

An injury is generally followed by
pain, which does not arise from inflam-
mation for this has not yet taken place, but
from the separation of the parts. Great
pain is produced by effused blood as in
sprains. After an injury there is pain
etc. also there is a desire of cicatrization
& the action of the arteries, & veins bordering
of the part are increased & relate to
the state arterial system producing increased
frequency, fulness and even hardness
of the pulse. The pain is caused by stiff
nerves being affected. Notice should
have been made of the cold stage which
preceded, as there is no relation the cause
of which we must be ignorant.

Professor L. thinks very essential diff
prop'ly on pulse, in opposition to
the doctrine of physiologists. He thinks that
at least at the commencement of a fit there
is increased action of the vessels.

The pulse varies according to the part inflamed. (vide below)
and varies, if ~~weak~~ soft may be heat, etc,
inflammation, acids, acid substances, sc. the
various sorts of external injuries. In certain
cases, as scars and arrow, an
irregular, irregular, extubous of the musk.

Professor L. very violent inflammation
dangerous, also very extensive, as
extubous will be important parts as
the scars is dangerous. In infl of the breast
the pulse ^{quick} small, tense, hard. - of the heart full
terminates are & settle. ^{sup} p's ration
adhesion, gum or adhesive. Pl
tak blood over membranes &
can do that least by the first & two
up at the last place in words

do not heal by ab. first it turns white &
fargous follows violent infl. which do
not suppurate. It is the death of the part

1st reduction is to remove the ~~mass~~
as splinters, in case of dislocation,
it must should be done by local
remedies as possible. Reduce the
fracture by cold or lipid lotion, (according
to the sensations of the patient) sometimes
joints, or poultices give more relief than
using other modes. another method
in pelvic injl. is by the French. It is
racine de la camomille is prove to be
especially to children. ^{I use it for children.} ~~The~~ ^{the} applica-
tions should be kept up. ~~The~~ ^{the} applica-
tions may be made to reduce the heat of the part by
evaporation if not too warm. . . .
same thing may be done for head by
spirit. Acetate of lead - sulphate
or some vinegar and cold water

is used for op's the latter is generall, as good as any, if patient will be satisfied. However, sometimes are used externally. But then a stiff, cold plaster.

Bustos are used especially in cold op's the joints. ^{Such as state part to the general} first general remedy and the next pose of bleeding it would seem to be one of the best going to save hot tissue & exposing it ^{viz. those who begin acting before incision} moreover it ^{cause not always} of those who take it to be dangerous.

20 min. in British ext., & 10 min. in U.S. can be given, & let it cool down to room temp.

The mode, are - simple, accelerating, weak, & easy. Transition is the most common & can be varied. In children it is easier and or soft orthoplastic finger may be more convenient than those of skin.

It is a good rule to draw bed until pain, reflex or tension is produced provided it is kept in an erect position

There is no doubt of the propriety of taking a large amount of blood at once rather than by several small bleedings.

It ^{is} difficult not to be swayed in Prof. H.'s thinking, that the exsanguinated blood of more consequence.

More leeches has been objected to in case of old persons. Prof. H. has often practised it with advantages. In cases of delicate constitution, if the patient is supine a horizontal position is better, i.e. the temporal artery.

Prof. H. sees no advantage in the use of leeches, in preference to any other except in chronic cases.

Leeches are, to carrying the advantage of leeches and on desecration, is highly popular. Prof. H. has tried it.

Cathartics are sedatives, also tonics, especially in the flatulent way of beginning, with small doses, so that patients will gradually which may be taken without nausea.

For cures are used for the same purpose.
Forcious is relieved by gentle so. & a - - - -
in the b - irritating the part.

But I did not believe it, generally
I believe it is much a mistake. Great
difference produced by constitution and
habits of patient e.g. interperatal patients
do not bear some things. A.P. they do
not bear bleeding well. Frequently cordials
and tonics are useful at the close of its
course. The best work on inflammation is
the part in inflammation.

erysipelas. An phænomenic inflam-
mation of the skin - sometimes extending
to the cellular membrane. Distinguished
by leaving a white spot after pressure
to the finger & by being terminated by
a definite line. It has a tendency to
spread - sometimes having one part
- spreading to another. Occasionally
affecting various parts at the same time.

Worm caused by a worm ³ it frequently affects distant ^{upper & lower} parts of colour dark & yellowish ^{with swelling} with Swelling beneath nail more yellowish towards & decline of the disease.

This disease is liable to affect the mucous membr. of the mouth, ^{parts} is said to affect ~~not~~.

It is accompanied with chills, fever & an erysiph. with heat with delirium sometimes the fever precedes. The fever is also followed by a bitter taste in the mouth Case of an old woman attacked with feverish symptoms, which, as was expected were soon followed by erysipelas. Ligation, division, have been made a phlegmonous ulcer &c.

Prof. H. divides into that affecting the skin & that extending to the cell. no ^{1st} of the skin. It terminates by scales & affects the young. It however may turn by supp. ^{salts affl. changes} the second is affected with more the character & terminates in suppuration & purulence. It sometimes extends to the fascia & tendons so that the voice sloughs. This kind of erysipelas

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oftenest met with with in old and in
inertate persons as in cases of chronic
sore bz

Erysipelas is distinguished from
phlegmonic infl. by the latter having
a central spot ~~the~~ circ -
being less refined & its pus collected
into a central cavity.

The nervous irritation of erysipelas
is greater producing delirium &c.

The heart & arteries are more irrita-
ted producing a sharp and quick
pulse which is very weak when
the infl. becomes gangrenous.

The skin can - ~~be~~ generally effec-
tive producing sometimes dysenteric
symptoms.

The exciting cause are wounds
inflammation irritation of the skin
by acid substances - by altera-
tions of temperature &c.

The predisposing cause is in the constitution & is unknown - from the yellowness of the skin some have ascribed it to the liver.

We know not why some wounds should be followed by phlegmonous & some by suppuration - the latter except that if the patient is ill or in good health - this may be caused by malaria, the bad air of hospitals, &c. Case of Penet - the wound drained.

From its prevailing in hospital some have thought it contagious. This is not probable.

It ought to depend upon the state of constitution, yet the extent of constitutional & a proportioned that of the local affection. It sometimes seems to allude with other disease,

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Progress varies according to the age & talents of patient & the extent of the infl.
The most dangerous cases are those
of the head which are frequently attended
to delirium & coma. Coma is however a
common symptom in old people

Indication 1st to promote a rash
1st by topical 2nd by internal remedies,
Some are opposed to topical application,
S. of H. finds no danger in this. The best
is acetate of lead. Cold water milk
of water - also 2 dr. mer. as
in a gill of water or corros. "Gublin" etc.
or else a draught of opium to a pint
of water or a solution of acetate of lead
Mercurial ointments are best in
the decline of the disease. The lead by
itself is good especially, when the
tranny scales are abundant. To it
is ascribed, by some, all the benefit of the
mercurial ointment. One of the most common
applications is dry wheat flour. Yet it is one of the worst

2nd General remedies. They should
be always used to prevent & affection
from being driven or other returning.

1st venesection Strongly used & ^{should} opposed
Prof. H. approves, it in case of strong
constitutional affection but not in
there extensive inflam supp ratio
& the pulse is weak & small.

2nd purgatives - they have been
universally used. The indication has
^{been} been drawn from the yellowers &c.

The mercurial cathartics we least
tolerate, may be combined with a little
pepper in case of great irritation.

Feveral salts Sulphur & ageratum
have been recommended.

Antimonials are much used, especially
the Tartar made of beginning
the day 16 gr. & doubling the dose
(of tartar) until over 48 gr are given.
Diosies their use is strong, & used
up the opposition of fever being

at the disease. In cases of mala-
ria and gangrenous tendency bark is used
but, however.

Opium & Dover's powder are popular
in great irritation. Sarc opium is
given by some as a stimulant.

The common preventive remedy am-
ong the people is neutral salts. They
generally do much injury. Even low
diet is generally very wrong, when practised
at this disease.

Sprays are frequently effected with
this disease. Sometimes their powders are
badly affected with it. Treatment external
internally, acetate of lead externally, &c.

A new remedy is nitrate of silver ex-
ternally applied by moistening & treat-
ing. Prof. H. has tried this and found
it useful but not deserving so very
high commendation as it has.

Prof. H. has found blisters very
useful as have Dr. Rush & others.

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especially in violent cases & in those
which affect the cellular membrane.

In old mode has been lately invented - one that
of making long & deep incision - even to the
bottom of 6 or 9 inches. This is efficacious
in violent cases especially when suppuration
is suspected. This disease requires great
care and attention. Sometimes the dis-
ease begins without any visible attack
on skin & part, hence the old patients af-
fected with stroke & faints should be
examined every day.

Abscesses. When pustules remain infl. does
not terminate by resolution it does by sup-
puration. So of Erysipelas. The signs
of suppuration are diminution of the pain
& dull, (the patient will say he has caught cold)
an external pustule infl. a softness will be
seen which will increase & frequently be
seen ^{other pustules} by a hard ring. This is dis-
covered by its fluctuation. The most press-

alternately with the fingers, or better with the thumb. In muscular parts we may be deceived by the fluctuation of the muscles under the fascia, if we press transversely. We may be deceived by fungous tumours. Tumours of the viscera are apt to be mistaken for a collection of pus. Great mischief is done by opening fungous tumours.

In a gland suppuration never takes place ~~so soon~~^{so} after the skin has adhered to it.

Prof H. knows of no remedies for promoting suppuration but poultices & similar applicator. (In pus. It is a secretion.) French surgeon maintains that in it is secreted by a membrane lining the internal surface of the abscess. (Cicatrice) If no very little consequence of what poultices are made. I mention, as by using a hot wet wadded cloth, dipped in hot water & then applying close to the part.

Venesection & evacuant remedies are contraindicated. The bowels should be

kept free. Tones are not generally needed
but may so also - used according to

Prof's Smith & Hubbard
approv'd of opening abscesses immediately
& not waiting for them to burst

In Erysipelas infl. the pus is suppura-
& not in a cavity of a circular form
abscesses tend towards the surface under
or by strong fasciae &c.

The opening need not be very large but
should allow for a passage of the pus.

There are inflammation of the cel-
lular membrane where there is no ery-
sipelas of the skin. The inflamed part
is hard & sometimes very tender.
The constitutional symptoms are very
severe & resemble those of measles.
The suppuration has a peculiar
irregular puls. ^(that is, kind) & ~~is~~ ^{is} very dangerous
generally arising in

In education, moderate the cough effect
by chlorine & - - - the best after

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had ready a blistering ²² extension of the
wound 6.1.6. c.

A kind suppuration of the skin
as of leather.

The first was probably due to a ruptured tuber-
culous abscess. Infl. in thigh, leg, shoulder
confined to cellular tissue. 3 year-
old girl, part of mother re-
acted. Another upon skin
similar abscesses were observed
seen singly there was a strong
odor of dead.

The last kind of inf. & was
seen in a man. Frequently
inf. was seen a very slight case
of cellulitis & fever. In the
latter, delirium tremens. is frequently
seen by such inflammations.

Prof. was soon at carbolic

6 lbs of carbolic acid
1 lb of castor oil

are a live a dead skin

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all one b. We are no better men
than the politicians, &c.

After opening an abscess it is
desirable to express the matter but too
great violence must not be used. In
a plug of lint may sometimes be ad-
vantageously introduced & finally the
sides of the abscess should be brought
together by a so long a time if possible
Frequently, by a skep full of
of bandages wound & opening, as
may be desired which will
otherwise be obtained. When it is wished to
make a second opening into an abscess
near the first, instead of lifting up the
skin upon a probe & then cutting down to
the probe, it is better to close up the first
opening & suffer the pus to accumulate so
as to cause a protrusion: an incision may
then be made with

Sulphur. I give with a small purple
a vesicle filled with sulphur. It may
heat and pain very great. It consti.
very great. The scab is of a darker
colour than on the surrounding. There
is an exula somewhat resembling that
of kine pox. This will be surrounded
with an all purple thick become
small holes filled with a yellow matter.
The swelling extends & with it the
holes so that a considerable portion
sloughs off. Eventually a con-
siderable portion of cell mem sloughs
off with a copious discharge of pus
& the patient recovers. In fatal cases
extensive gangrene takes place without
suppuration. Sometimes before the
case large portions of cell mem
rotten. may be extracted with
f. crust off very great
tongue white & eventually yellow

When the arthra²⁵ is near the head deliv-
ing & con-a are red.

The infl. seems to be more exsipel-
ator, than phlegm or m.

Some persons, of broke const. are
halit

Progress depends lot on the situatio-
Extent of the arthra, esp to be fatigued
of on the head pace neck

nothing but serum is discharged.

Swelling limb & back with suppura-
tion there are much dangers,

2^o on const. sympt. violent pain
over fever old age intemperance
especially the latter are bad symptom

One of the best local application, is an
extensive blister plaster followed by cold
if this is not heat & inflam a hor-
apply over the arach. ac. plurbi or
in bad cases, another method

In winter the pers is worn and de-
larged the better It relieves the irrit.

sueptil, pus may be felt through the skin. Caustics are used by some but Prof. H. prefers blistering & the first application does not relieve pain & irritation apply a second, usually a slight incision is necessary to evacuate the pus.

Const. Remedies 1st Venes. in vigorous habit, and early in the disease. Hemorrhoidal purges are always proper but there is greater hardship in them than in others, great irritation and towards the close when the patient is weak gives bark. Suri dr. powder. ate first & afterwards opium alone.

Further remarks on abscesses.

Wounding after the opening of an abscess, lunar caustic or a solution of cor. sub. must be introduced to promote the healing of the sides of the abscess sometimes the pus is collected in the bursae mucosae, as on the sclera-

non process. the ^{2d} thumb the knee.

The serous membranes of the bursae are
subject to inflammation followed by a rapid
collection of pus, & rule to ext. inc.

It is especially important to open
abscesses of this kind, near the joints.

Acute inflammation of the joints or art.,
occurs, essentially different from chronic
infl. It occurs oftenest in the lips.
Sometimes it is fatal in a few days.

Caused occasionally by injuries.

The mode of cure is to cut boldly into
the joint, & save life.

The female organs are especially
liable to abscesses. & overbreast, &c. but
breasts are not all the same disease -
1st superficial phlegmonic abscess.
There is infl. of the gland & the skin,
hairs. Vesication - purging & anti-
mony may be used. Tartar emetic has
been lately recommended very strongly
& the usual external remedies, may be used.

It is decidedly advisable to open these abscesses, though there is a prejudice against the practice. Cystitis of the breast is common & treated as other cases.

It is the bur. muc. which lies between the mammary gland & the pectoral muscle. Sometimes the pus makes its way out between the breasts. We must open with an abscess lancet, & then promote the healing by injection of cor. sub. &c. If this fails, introduce a seton of several threads, & extract one thread at a time (Vide Dorsey)

Chronic inflammation: something a sequel of acute infl. that which follows acute infl. may now be called chronic. It is not confined to the skin but of the cellular membrane. Glandular parts are those which generally run into chronic infl. e.g. both mammary glands, the lymphatics &c. These last are ~~more~~ frequently subjects of surgical treatment, they are occas-

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usually fainted now and
The joints are peculiarly liable to it.
The constitutional symptoms are less
severe, resembling hectic - generally
without heat & chills. The tongue is
covered by coating and the
appetite expensive, emaciation - rest-
lessness.

is effected & causes consider-
Indication based on the action of the
vessels is, probably absorption. Bleeding
must be practised with caution. Cup-
ping & leeches are most
used. Prof. H. has found occasional
bleeding serviceable promoting
absorption. Gathered must be used
moderately. A mercurial nostril
table of the stomach & abdomen
Parsolies, opium, ergot, as in conum-
bally irritate. Frequently the
mineral acids, as tannic, Iron &
arsenic & other mineral tonics seem

to cause irritation. Iodine is used.
 Blistering is the best local application.
 Use of the chloro + iodo manumur
 Tarteren's ointment Seton, slopes
 tempestuous - aluable when practica-
 ble especially in infl. of cellulitis.
 It may be alternating with blisters
 over areas &c. If the limbs are
 fatigued exercise is useful
 alternating movements of adduct & abduct
 applied.

Chronic abscess. One which has either
 not been proceed by fever were violent
 eruptions or one
 off. To patient's account will often be
 flat at some previous time he had
 a swelling &c. followed by a swelling
 the fever did not leave him - well &c.
 Go sometimes the chronic abscess
 will be found in a different part
 than in which the pain was formerly
 felt.

EGI

Prof H. has ³¹ never known a fair case
of perforation & absorption of . Though
the evacuation may have taken place
only after years of continuance.

The prognosis is difficult

The Stomach open by
carstic. Prof H. has not tried it.

Lumbar abscess, as an example of
subacute abscesses in general.

Soreness from scratches, from injury,
or from no apparent cause. The lame-
ness & pain most often is ascribed to Rheu-
matism. The patient lies, posture
& looks towards the part affected. A soreness
may be felt. Finally a collection - ,
a tumour going to the top of the
leg? or even downwards down the leg.
The pus is contained at first more
like volvulae, ~~when~~ ^{when} by
This may be mistake for Hernia
& even for aneurism of ext iliac.
It suddenly bursts in the groin

By proper incision & extraction, also
the fluctuate may be removed.

After by placing the patient on his side, ma-
king a passage & so - an abscess tenet
making the orifice of the cyst or large as
that of the skin by a turn of the point
of the lancet. The pus discharges better
in a standing position of the patient when
the orifice turns downwards.
When the pus is all out, apply a
compressing bandage. & heal the orifice
by the first intention. Afterwards
open the abscess again & so continue.
Keep the bandage on to dry up all the
secretion of pus after three or four
days, the orifice will generally ul-
cerate, if the abscess is not
discharged in time it may become
this practice we great improvement
of other methods. Various remedies have
formerly tried to promote the absorption of
pus. Dr. H. has never known the cure.
Sudden deaths arise from an open & chronic
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as well as acute abscesses.

After operations, abscesses of the
frequently come on.

Hectic fever, following the permanent
spurting of chronic humor abscesses
Chills, heat, feeblesay, irritation, sickness,
confinement to the bed, nausea vomiting,
loss of appetite. This is frequently mis-
taken for a new disease.

John Hunter was the first to deny the
doctrine that hectic fever is produced by
the absorption of pus.

James Rose, son 13 or 14 yrs. old.
Injured his back by lifting. Became
lame & treated for rheumatism. Be-
came more lame, emaciation & salivation.
Prof. H. found a coll. of pus extending half
way down the thigh. By Atheronethy's
mode, about 3 pts of pus came out.

The attending physician, did not pursue
the same mode but kept the orifice
open. Hectic fever - confinement to bed.

died miserably & about a y.

Instead of being better, they may find themselves worse in a slighty after the opening
Cig, or has been supposed to be the cause.

Cold air likewise has been

10 gr. ^{ment.} to 1 pt. water. is the best injection
when a lum. b. abscess is kept ^{open} ~~open~~.

If no benefit results after a few weeks,
it must be abandoned. Simeonov has been
recommended. Calomel is the best
treatment for the symptom at a fever,
except the patient is exhausted.

Irritation may be relieved by Dr.
powder. quietness &c. The cavity
should be carefully cleaned out everyday.
Slight typhus may follow the conv. sub.
Prof. Smith was in the habit of using
this injection immediately after the opening
Prognosis - Some have ascribed
b. abs. to an ab. - vertebrae.

Very prob. probably this affection of the
lumbar may be an effect on the of a

cause small chronic (or ectopulous) abscesses may be treated like acute abscesses. In eruptive type abscesses will not be regular & round like phlegm. They should be opened as soon as pus is formed. In abscesses of this kind granulations are frequently found which must be removed by caustic. Sometimes, the skin must be cut away to get clear related to illustrate the danger of opening ~~abscesses~~^{abscess} by large incisions & keeping the surface open. See in a

Doubtless the discharge is commonly mild & odorous thick (so-called curdy) before the healing. It becomes thin & wiry like. Tento abscesses are likely to furnish the discharge especially if encapsulated.

Cecile fever Blood drawn will generally exhibit the buffy coat before opening of the abscess. Afterwards

we have Hectic fever. To be quick (so that
not in 1d persons) generally & paroxysms
a day or night & alterada with
profuse sweat. frequently a寒熱
sometimes pains in various parts which
exhausts the patient - loss of app. & anaem.
& vomiting occasionally aphthae (also
also as well as night sweats before
spitting) may come on & also droppings
caly effusion of cellular membrane.

Degrees, let on the nature of the part ac-
cording to their its power to restore -
2nd extent of the abscess - e.g. occasionally
it following the suppuration of an extens.-
in burn 3^o ^{on the} Constitution of patient
frequently tal canes have great effect
large molasses, leeches &c. &c. & a
vulgarly appear but more than when
sometimes we are surprised to see so
little constitutional affection in it persons
as generally very languid & weak.
it is perhaps impudent to cure hectar

while the cause remains.

Some patients are exceedingly sensitive or irri-
table & troublesome & difficult.

Prognosis - depends on our success
in removing the cause. ~~The~~ We
may however moderate it by trines
e.g. sulphuric acid, wine, beer
(It's last mentioned, provoking sneezes
&流泪 eyes supporting the rect. process
keeps the bowels free).

Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels
causes may be ext. or internal - 1st
rounds acids substances. Persons
have been given a bleed, a swelling
redness around a sore may be
felt a discharge of lymph a swelling
of lymph nodes in the arilla caused by
treating w/ with caustic

Don't - a very small puncture
will cause an inflammation of exten-
sive areas in the direction of the

lymphatics indicated by red lines, swelling, hardness &c. frequent trouble sometimes an exsudation infl. & a leucorrhea may be occasioned by exsudates touch the small orifice (apparently undesirable) of the womb ^{especially after giving birth} with caustics, if this does not cure, bluster & a hole use constrictions &c.

If there are any coincident inflammations ~~arises from~~ it will extend outwards in the course of the vessels, appears in the breast in mastitis. It may be caused by sore lips frequently this disease comes on from an affection of a distant part as phlegmatisis dolor from the ulcers in the legs from consumption.

Inflammation of the veins first noticed out by P. Humer. ^{It may be caused by various exciting causes} Vein appears like an inflamed cord, & it is found around the vein. Subsequent symptoms like those of exsudate & very violent accompanied with fainting, foul

pulation of the heart anxiety &c.

Treatment & resection (some say ad
delegium) calomel & opium blisters.
Mr Lister advises to destroy the
vein above the part by caustic.

Inflamm. of the arteries not much
is known respecting it. Consideration of the art-
eriosclerosis may be a guide to red it.

Mortification. The death of the part
A cold ash coloured mass becoming
black Gangrene is considered
under this head

Two kinds, acute & chronic. The affected
part from red becomes pale & cold,
the vessels filled not with water but
blood serum. Pulse quick weak
intermittent occasionally, sweat sin-
gularly. Symptoms vary but according
to the extent of the mortification. I acc. to
the import. of the part § 3rd acc. to constitution

as in the toes of old persons
 This we metheous frequently comes in &
 without previous acute infirmity also
 preceded by pains & heat. There are
 in first a dark purple spot. liable to be
 confounded at first view with hemis.
 Therefore appears a redness then vesication, lastly mortification
 a true disease. See circum stances will
 always distinguish must let it exagela-
 te state of the vessels, yielding no fluid
 2nd no exudation being present in the part
 caused external injury, a sudden ceas-
 alion of muscular action in the limb !!
 bites of rattlesnakes, usually pro - dissec-
 tion. compression of blood vessels from ligatures
 strong veniae &c. Inflammation
 more especially erysipelas & anthrax.
 Occurs oftenest in the old. ^{in other cases attendant} suppuration of the ulcers
 there may be such a detrac-
 tion or distortion of vessels, in violent infl.
^{cause} was too much obstructed
 as to cause mortit. This frost bite
 after an operation for cancer of the breast, also cause morti-
 cause mortification It has been attrib-
 u to the use of bad rye flour that
 which contained ergot.

Prognosis, difficult. The matter is
dangerous. Chronic must always dangerous.
To chronic patient the appearance
almost recovered of early of disease
when fascia & tendons remain to be cut off.
sometimes patient are cured of
by a mere incision of epiglottis, infl
in a harsh & hasty internal part.

It's a good symptom for the patient to go straight
to sleep. Treatment. The attempt to irritate
nature by undue urging to excite an irritation around
the most part, & so produce a line of demarcation
& eventually the sloughing of the part, is to be denied.
End. Ist Linseed oil may be useful to cool
& abate the violence of action. Take it for the
the desired time, in a moderate dose.
Bark was formerly supposed to be a specific
It is now discredited.

A cloth of lead & must. can. extremely
afford cold, as being more agreeable
Emollient poultices, best poultices will

- correct felt. Thinner of bark & soda
Bark was generally used in practice
- 2nd dimension - correlation - back & on
body, if there are any open abscesses re-
move mortified slugs. Open sores
with incisions, especially the
purgatives are required. In ulcerous parts
~~to prevent~~ the spreading of the mortification
which spreads sometimes in the cellular mem-
brane very rapidly. Bark may be used
but blisters are the great remedy. They
should be extensive. E.g. on a limb, should
extend above the part mortified exception case of mortified toes. Iodine
(100 drops to 1 pt. water) may be
used as a caustic application
- 4th treat not the patient by opium. bark
wine are poor inducers of a nutritious
diet. keep the bowels in order, attend to
the secretions &c. &c.
- After treatment of the part - keep
by external ap. ^{SB} Clear away

The sloughy Case which terminated favorably related in which the whole gastrocnemius muscle was lost. Near the close of the cure the following preparation may be used as a mild cerate. 2 drachms acetate of lead
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sulph. sodae, 2x oz. simple cerate

Mortification continued It may prove fatal from aust. irritation either gradually or suddenly Case related of an old man, who first had apparently an ulcer on the bottom of his foot

There came on a phlebitis of the veins saphena.

Morbf. affecting a whole limb will rarely be cured. Generally amputation is the best remedy. The const. will be surprisingly relieved.

Hiccups is generally a fatal symptom As to the propriety of amputing - It must be done when -

has destroyed the principal blood vessels & links. Also in mortification of the limb for all such cases cannot be cured without too extensive a suppuration so to be borne by the constitution. As to the time of amputation. It is now settled that we are not to wait for the mort. to stop spreading, & for the mortified part to be sloughed off. The mortification of old people should not be when off. If amputation is to be performed, it should be off the leg, or if this begins to be affected, of the thigh. Case of mortif. of finger of an iron shocmaker! When amputation is performed we almost always find the arteries cut. In comp'd fract. burns, frost bites &c. if the parts are likely to be dead, then operate immediately. - incise, most cylind. along the ext. margin under the skin, suring it to a crackling feel & a sort of emphysema.

Wounds in general. Solution of continuity in a part & repair up to six weeks.
Incised Punctured Lacerated Poisoned
Contused & Gunshot wounds.

Extensive wounds may affect the system more or less according to various circumstances, one of which is the degree of confinement, e.g. wounds of the lower limb affect the system more.

The symptoms of fever will vary from a slight heat, to a high fever; sometimes we have chills - sometimes exasperations, inflammation.

The first indication respects the hemorrhage. This of slight may be stopped by cold air cold water,

If an artery is wounded, a ligature must be used, except that sometimes a small artery may be stopped by a total division of the vessel. Case of a man who had wounded the art. palmaris,

There came on a very troublesome & frequently recurring haem. by opening the wound & totally dividing partially divided artery.

The temporal art. may, on this way, be totally divided & then stopped by compression

Ligatures may be of silk, thread, or better of leather, rolled. Mr Lawson has lately recommended a small silk lig. with the ends cut very close - it is said they will come out by a small post. Leather is absorbed. It is now advisable to cut the internal coat of the artery by a ligature

Mode of Dressing. Bone the edges accurately together, apply adhesive plaster and a compress. Leave the wound in this cond. for 4 or 5 days.

The interrupted suture is used.

The sticky plasters may be used in addition to these, a strip like an inch wide.

In case of much heat & inflammation Prof. H. keeps up a practice of wetting the dressings over with ac. chlorid.

Other punctured wounds; if by a bayonet or similar instrument, the practice of the surgeon of others.

Considered dangerous, yet often treated by the first intention. If pus collects at the bottom treat as in other cases of suppuration.

Haemorrhage from wound. The artery retracts when cut, the external coat adheres to the clot which is the most collateral branch.

This, first led to the practice of using small round ligatures. Sometimes the needle ligature is used when it is impracticable to use the tenaculum or forceps - especially in punctured wound, to avoid the necessity

of extensive incisions. The vessels to be cauterized about strong arteries in old wounds let a tie part slough off & we have to amputate a limb to avoid this make a new incision. Be cautious about leaving any surface in the wound.

But one should be generally be left 4 or 5 days. A proper posture is of importance. Horizontal to the lower limb, flexed upon the back side of them. Union of parts totally divided as noses & fingers has not succeeded in Prof. H's practice. When a little skin is left they do well unless suppuration comes on. But if in the due care of importance.

^{is} ~~is~~ ⁱⁿ case of wounds of the lower limb

Compound & lacerated wounds - may be treated ~~not~~ under one head. The haemorrhage is usually small. Do not hesitate to attempt the washing by the patient herself ^{or} ~~or~~ ^{as} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~as~~

D 21

t, this instead of treating with mercurial
ointments, to promote suppuration.

Treatment - where a fuscous
substance is applied to a part it is
sting and itch. It is difficult to say
whether the effects produced or the power is.
The effects are very analogous to a vesicular
inflammation. Excision should be emp-
loyed a prostractive Cuppinga has been ad-
vised. Caustics - Nitric acid & Sulphuric
acid are favorite caustics.
Solutions of Sal. ac. gel. Bals. S. will
dry blisters. For the general treatment
use not alk. opium, alcohol &c &c for
a variety of plants & roots &c
inflammatory come on in septic &
necrosis. &c. If a ph. subo. t. t. am-
onge use treat w. local poultice
but relate in which case of those were
given in 4 hours cured.

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Apparently phlebitis has been occasioned by bites of
Lidlear or some of the coarse
stone asp. bugs. Bad case of sti-
ness & swelling caused by bandage
not done & curried by bleed. If were not
by some thick bug a leg
was taken & nearly dead in 15 or 20
Dissection wound & wound seems to be
secondary. Prof H does not think they
are produced by the predisposing causes
late hours, study &c.

After finger very sore & painful
most likely from pressure
the hand & lack chills & fever.
Swelling of part up to arm in
the side just under the ^{on the chest} pectoral muscle,
but the pus collects in finger as in
the case less dangerous. Prof H. has seen
in effect follow a puncture without
matter. Case of a boy wounded
in the heel with a fish spear. red streaks
breaks abscesses in the foot & leg
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difficult under the pectoral muscles
under the pleura - death

Very ill does upon the fingers, often
are cases of gangrene there.

It grows well upon the skin, &
when the wound is not ^{very} ~~not~~ ^{successively} infected
suppurates. After the lungs following operations,
compound fractures, &c. The treatment of the
wounds is often inflammation, the pleura
bleeding, &c. In the case of H. made
an opening to the sac of the pleura one
of his ^{most} fatal to other recoveries.

General wounds. The cuticle must
be very great. A part will be reduced
considerably. It may be necessary to suppose
that the bone burned the parts underlying from
the appearance of the vessels. . . . mistake

Then the stick to the sister is very
great, but with some it is broken.
The entire notice will be smaller
than the issuing. The latter will have

has a round projecting edge; sometimes a ball may be found back of it being held by a piece of silk which was secured in before it. The course may be very circuitous, being twisted by tendon sometimes as well as by bone.

Abscesses and also cysts are formed around it. The effects formerly ascribed to the wind of a ball are explained by the oblique stroke the skin yielding & being unseated, while even the bones often are broken. That the wind does not produce the effect is proved by the fact of the legs, being carried off ~~when~~ without injury to the other, when both are in contact. The antisepsis destroys the life of the adjacent parts. The hemorrhage is generally slight. Balls may pass through the body without creating cavities, as of the chest.

Dr. Lister told Mr. Her a fact he had lost but two patients whose bodies had been perforated by a ball.

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Necrosis is generally produced by a ball striking a long bone - in other bones
carries. Wounds of the lungs will often
be followed by haemorrhage from the mouth of the bowels
^{by} ~~by~~ ^{leaving} ~~leaving~~ from the orifice. Wounds of the ^{stomach} ^{are} dangerous
in duration, 1st suppose hemorrhage
so rapidly, the treatment of possible
See arteries as soon as possible, unless
aspiration is to be performed
2nd extract foreign bodies - unless
they are out of sight & of the reach
of the finger or probe - When the
ball has passed nearly through cut
down on the other side, while agreeing
with the finger & thumb. Lead &c.
will come out by suffusion.

A foreign body lodged in ~~that~~ a bone
is very dangerous. In a ^{superficial} bone, ^{trephine}
3rd prevent or res over infection -
The French make incisions, & take
off the structure & debride the part.
This is now discontinued by the British
In case of a fleshly wound apply

merely lint and simple crepe. Many keep a moistened compress upon the orifice. ^{This} Cold water is generally the best application. For some days the wound will look ugly, with swelling & frequently a watery discharge. If suppuration comes on slowly, poultice - but to continue them after suppuration is fairly established, but absorb the, with dry lint. The separation though is another critical period of secondary humor. Then comes on apply a compress immediately. The plan of tying the artery at a distance has generally failed. He is an old wound to rest make a man. General health must stand to antiphlogistic. Dr. H. uses alum as a cathartic of the kidney & may adopt, the practice. If there is pain the tenderness of the veins, &c. ^{passes} the latter stages often is invaluable

to allay irritatio. sometimes also in the first shock & then according to the ex-
pectation must be exercised.

Amputation - 1st as to the 2nd
as to the particular case.

The unanimous testimony is now in favour
of immediate amputation - waiting however
for recovery from a violent shock & ad-
ministering a mouthful of wine & also
consolation & encouragement.

Baron Larrey & Prof H. prefer ^{immediate} amput.
even when bad symptoms have come on
Qth different cases 1st as to a recent
injury which has been shot - a plain
incised wound is made the patient will
be more comfortable & most likely less liable
to injur the injured phalanx, only ~~it~~
may be removed, at the joint.

2. when a ball has passed through &
lodged in joint. 3 in some cases
a bone is fractured according to the

degree of injury to the bone & also to the soft parts.
Even if the patient recovers, the limb will
often be not so good as a sound one.
Necrosis often occurs. The soft parts will be put
off & then a bone will be fractured & split up to the ^{the} ~~the~~
end by extensive destruction of soft parts, to
prevent gangrene, or extensive supp. & necrosis
where the muscles are torn off the limb
will be stiff.

In upper part of the femur or in humerus
fracture amputation is necessary (at ~~hip~~ joint?)
In cubital amput. may be necessary
the destruction of large arteries - sometimes
they will be broken & then traction -
or indicates amputation
and accommodations for the wounded may
make us save patients without amputation.
Be careful to amputate entirely above an
artery. Mr. Henman says that after amput.
most takes place (et pro ufl of blood vessels)
to save important internal parts.

most commonly to the throat in our climate
3^d from disease of the bone or joint
1stth the ear may perhaps be best
you have found - the sac of the pleura
of the hip joint Prof H. would evacuate
Suppuration of the liver more frequently take
place in hot climates.

In 60 days the end of the bone becomes round
if the cure is favorable.

Turatherapy is a frequent remedy - & it
cure gunshot wounds - cured by morsa
according to Bar. Lat.

Delanox. Failure of success almost
universal... acute lichenous more
common in warm climates. Lat. Lat.
has had most success. It may be occasioned
by tying up a nerve with an artery - by
exposure to night air by suppuration
& suppuration acc. to Bar. Lat.

Surgical cautery has succeeded - & p.
has generally failed. Canthar. often fail

It occurs oftenest in the young & wounded
of a soldier, said also to Bar. Sun.

Empyema will follow an anterior or
posterior & tetanus here those
qual injury before & behind occ. to Bar. Sun.
Warm & cold bathing have been used

case of a young man wounded in the foot
by piece of glass. Bleed. Soak to the
wound calomel ointment cured
in a few days.

2 - blacksmith hot iron upon foot
or sub. into the wound blisters over the
calomel & opium the latter followed
cured. Make a powerful impres-
sion & red hot ploughshare has been
along the spine.

Bite of mad dog - crease deeply - it
has never failed in Prof. W's practice
& finger may be cut off. He has cut

cut 6 days afterwards, with success. Dr
Physick says at any time before the occur-
rence of the suppuration

Contusions without much shock when
there is injury cause a certain process
of effusion of the contents under the skin
1st swelling - owing to extravasation - next
echymosis or discoloration which usually
extends to a distance - especially if the
direction of gravity e.g. black eye from
contusion on the forehead - more usual
after an injury of the arm - or easily
produced in old people. Commonly
a considerable degree of soreness.

The power of absorption - greater in young
& delicate. 1st prevent by the
2^d reduce a fl. 3rd from the above, the
1st by injections of water & air &c.
2^d if much fever - bleeding & cathartics
& finally if necessary opium 3rd use

warm application, (these also may be
for of first & cicatricion after a tick) take
the these in doses; compresse. Also
we can apply & camphorated spirits
opodeldoc &c. In many cases an
incision must be made to let out the
effused blood (called Bloody abscesses by
(the French) We should however prevent
this. One reason for ~~this~~^{which} that the
vessels may continue to bleed. If the
blood is coagulated a snapping ~~and~~ will
sometimes be felt as of something breaking
& slipping away. When in this state it is though
more likely to be absorbed.

Before incision try remedies and observe
if you appear to be gain of power.

Sometimes the effusion is in a bursa mucosa
base of the H. knee ^{syno. -} like the incision
on the outside of the tendon of the rectus mes-
s. S. It has several times been obliged to
open a ^{at the} bursa. Upon the back he has

had to make an incision & let out a
judgment of fluid like blood.

If the irritability of the skin is destroyed
an incision will be advisable. We shall
have a ~~large~~ sore in either case.

There is a bursa direct ^{to} on the olecranon
which is liable to be ~~filled~~ effused blood

Often there will be a second effusion.
The orifice must be opened & the cavity
injected with corr. sal. up to baratse.
Contusion of abdomen. Death has been
occurred by blows on the epigastrium
apparently caused by the shock alone

Often the peristaltic noise is suspended
^{which} denoted by swelling of the abdomen &
vomiting can be p. anxiety of con-
tenance &c. Sometimes bloody vomited
It is generally best to avoid stimulants
Gaseous young man - shock
vomiting of blood - great pain - &
excessive thirst - to stop the flow

of blood cold wet cloths were applied to the abdomen. Bleeding & delir. pain ceased - pain of vom. returned - bleeding again - calomel - finally injections. The bleeding relieved the pain - the vom. & thirst. cured in 2 or 3 days.

Venesection is the most important treat., the next, purgatives continued.

Sprains - not much treated of - It is an unnatural extension of ligaments at the joint - sometimes accompanied by dialysis or rupture. Joints most commonly affected are those which are not strongly dependent & admit of little motion. They are ^{then} have a hard crust. At first motion is free but it soon hindered by effusion & swelling frequently there is effusion into bursae mucosae. There is an effusion into a bursa of the

foot which is often . . . for adhesio-
tion. It is apparently set by passing &
breaking the sac.

Diagnosis - Some families are
particularly liable to them. Scrofula
gives a tendency. In some constitutions
a slight sprain will cause
for months.

Treatment - Rest is more necessa-
ry than iⁿ confusion. Cold blisters
to prevent infl. - cold water or
c.c. plumb. A bandage is always
proper - moistened at first. In case
of much pain use warm fomenta-
tions - best by wringing out a cloth
dipped in hot water applying it &
covering it with flannels to keep iⁿ
the steam - . Poultices may be used.

In case of stiffness apply ointments
& the stimulant applications friction
& pass iⁿ & active exercise.

Soriness is often caused by want of exercise. The violent scene of the natural boussetters has done good in this way.

Burns. Inflammation caused by heat. The practice has been exceedingly empirical in dividing them into species. Imperfected burns of sufficiently extensive parts often cause suppuration by cautery over the body bed in great agony. The boiled earth, powder sometimes use hot water for blisters.

The medicament is to start out the external air. Treatment like that for blisters. Deep burns are generally treated by a suppurative inflammation which is generally ascribed to patient.

Tincture of germen is inhaled
as soon as possible, under it expels

ing in some patients. Consequence of
electric shock. The patient survives the
first shock, but dies in a few days.

This last is frequently false, however.
The first week is a critical period.
Children are sometimes affected with convul-
tions. When we find apparently no violent
application already made, we should be
careful about applying it again.

Attention has been especially ex-
pended on cold water as being & often
temperatures on the other. A cold application
is powerful and still better.

For simple external burns any
cold water or external air, perhaps
as good as any of simple carbate.

If there are vesicles then

equal parts of basilico (or common
carb) & spirits of wine, the best
in case of extensive sloughing & suppuration.
Prof H. has tried cold application &

ponctees, but does not like them
and it usually gets off
by pulling. Such a sore
will not be quick enough
to prevent a cure. In the
case of a sore of a ulcerous character
a salve - or ointment, then impregnate
it with cerate. - dressing not to be
taken off in 24 hours - having the dressing
ready for immediate application. - the
cold air then granulations cover use of ~~cerate~~
~~cerate~~ instead ^{cerate} lead 1 oz because of sulphur 2 oz.

Dr. J. S. Saturinine cerate.

Tumour cerate above is made of oxide
of tin. Often near the close of the cure
when a strake of the skin is exposed
to keep the sides of the ulcer together
the skin is often very sensitive. The skin is
often very sensitive. In children there

distress at the sore - sp.

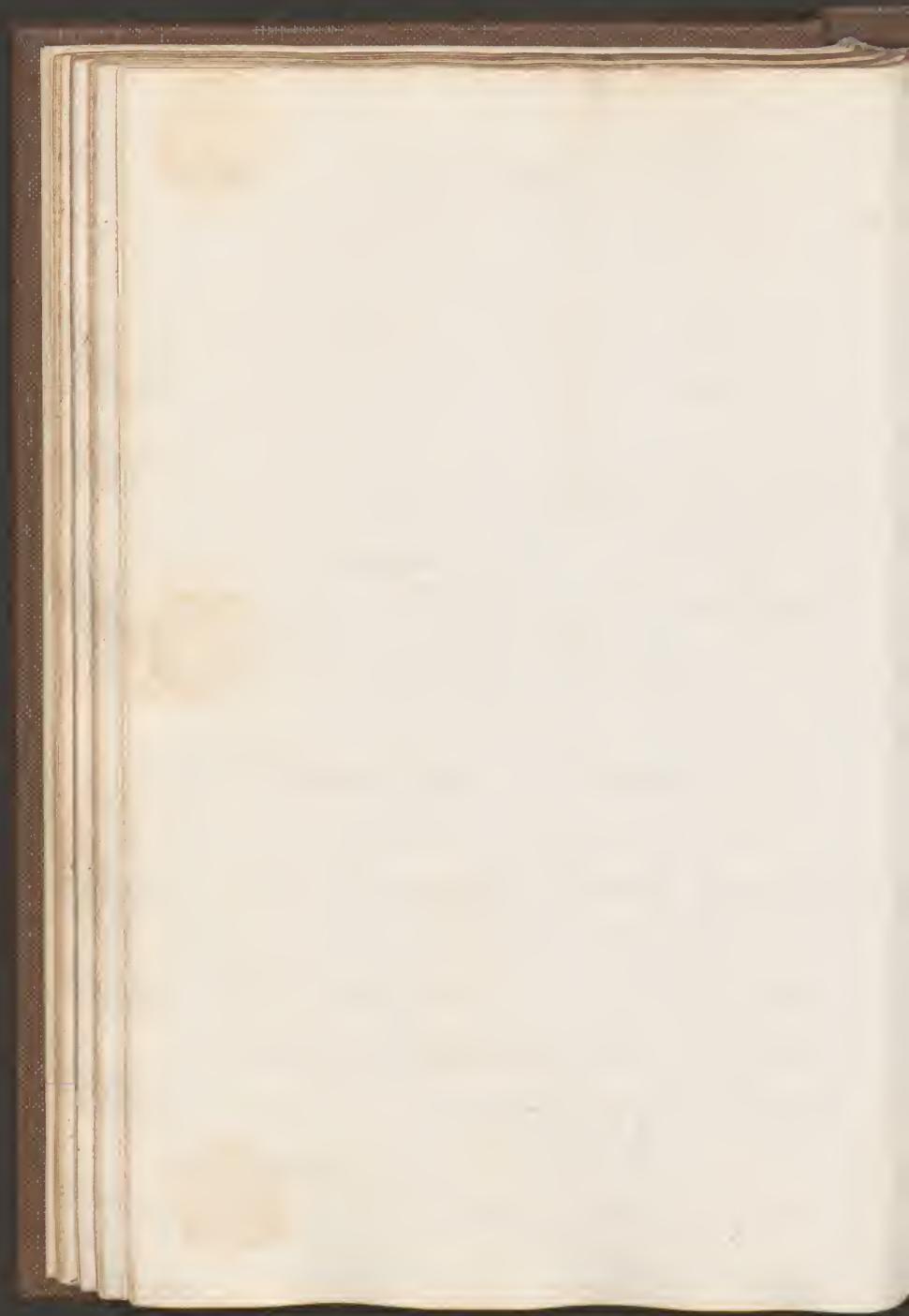
... ad. iod.

in the signs of convulsions
ammoniacal Spirit has to
be used, avoid nitre.

It comes on over - rated & excess
of cathartics. Redundant bleedings
will come on &

it will be sufficient to keep the nose
of bleed out in case of convulsions

~~I shall~~ the bleeding should
not be copious, but it irritates
the skin in such a manner as to
make cotton seem very advantageous, only
it is soon absorbed by
keeping the parts warm, by being
easily applied & kept in
place for a number of hours
by means of flannel, creases, patches
and a large quantity of





4 remd. most of the
epithel. has been replaced
and the new skin
is now perfectly
sound for him. The skin
is now white. The skin is
now sound. The skin
is now sound.
the skin is
healed. no sores
of a year and a half has
appeared following burns. Case of
a burn at 7 yrs. of age upon the back &
right shoulder with vesic
47 yrs had been of latter years much

troubled with a horny excretion which
was, softened & then shaved off.
A 47 yrs of age the limb was amputated.
It was an old practice to cut across
the cicatrix & stretch the parts in
case of deformity caused by contraction.
The new practice is to cut out the
scar entirely sometimes adding the
French Téhacolian operation. Case of
a young man with a large & sore scar
on his foot. A good foot was made.

Frost bites. A degree of torpor is
produced by severe & long continued
cold amounting to drowsiness - & insen-
sible inclination to rest. Case of Prof.
H's preceptor an army surgeon
not suddenly to be brought into a warm
room - nor to be too free with cordials
Immerse frozen limb in cold water
gradually warming the water after a

little while. A thumb thoroughly frozen cannot be restored. By, however, the contrary treatment totally destroys the frozen part.

The effects of frost are similar to a burn - superficial redness - mortification - which commences with a purple & becomes
ash colour, in case of thorough
frozen burn

In frost bites apply a. plumb &
porphyrin ointment in case of suppuration
which may have liquid applications over
them. Cold and warm applications are
both used. In case of mortification &
necrosis amputate without hesitation
as soon as the line of mortification is
detected else we shall have suppura-
tion, abscesses, &c.

Case of Capt P. of Brooklyn was
overturned, & stunned, in extreme cold weather
lay all night - was put into a very warm

room. Sh. phys. after pled to bleed him -
n. blood followed. there was a wound
on the elbow - knee & other knee
dislocated - right hand broken.

Prof. H. bled him & gave a dose of cal. & jal.
Afterwards he grew more insensible &
eventually comatose for several hours.
In epispilea, i. flan. with delirium
superceded. He was bled & treated on
general principles & finally recovered.
The fingers & thumb of the right hand
were amputated after about a fortnight -
This amputation was however too late as
was proved by suppuration & sores
taking place on the hand & arm.

The patient - a partially sensible &
able to tell his name when he was first
discovered by the road side. It was
the aim now was to bring on complete
insensibility & finally com a

A frost or hard frostbitten if applied to the skin, is followed often by violent infl. & mortification which when superficial merely will cause the loss more than the loss of nails, skin & so on.

Tumors - Varieties numerous

1st Encysted 2^o Sarcomatous, 3^o medullary

Also malignant & non-malignant the latter however become malignant the majority of their origin. Mr Abercrombie attributes them to coagulated blood.

Their progress is often similar to that of chronic inflammation

The nature of the tumor will often be planned by that of the part where they are situated e.g. they may contain hair when upon the scalp.

The growth seems to depend upon the size of the blood vessels of the part.

They increase, in general, in geometrical progression.

progression. They should be extirpated
before they have arrived at any consid-
erable size.

1st Encysted tumor - or what is
a cyst of more or less density which
encloses steatomatus, or ^{mellitus} mellitious, or
~~granathoma~~, curdy matter to be taken

There is a kind affecting the red part of
the lip - having a thin sac & contents resem-
bling the white of an egg - not larger than
a musket ball. There is a tumour
composed of adipose matter disposed in
cells - called steatoma.

Various discredited remedies have
been recommended. As far as they are
effectual at all, they do injury. If the
cyst is penetrated, a very troublesome
sort follows & sometimes cancer

Cauter instead of knife have been successful
Cancer quack, cure small tumors in this
way and call them cancers. In case of

large tumors causing often ~~great~~ pain
& the knife always preferable.

He formerly advised to extract it by
opening the cyst thus not always practic-
able without great difficulty. Vir. & S. doc.
open the cyst, press on the contents & pull
out the cyst by inversion. If any por-
tion of the cyst remain, the tumor will be
renewed. Sometimes a small tumor
may be removed by caustics although
it is introduced into the cyst. External
injurious fogy. cause these tumors

Vaccination, etc. In these the cyst
is not strong enough to be pulled on.
If the skin adheres firmly make two
semilunar incisions & take out a piece of 2 cm.
Then separate the tumor from adjacent parts
by the fingers as much as possible. Mem-
brane's connecting bands often have to
be divided. These tumors are born also
from their size from impeding motion &
etc.

her pendulous, the skin is orange & affected with an exsiccation, &c.

Cases of old women of an age better extirpated with ~~greater~~ safety.

The arteries are usually very small in these fatty tumors - sometimes however they give a trouble so as haemorrhage They are divided into various kinds by Mr. Abernethy. He divides them into malignant

Fungous, haematidic, ^{medullary tumor}, malignant from the commencement of their formation even if thoroughly extirpated. Hence a portion of undiseased part should be cut away. After extirpation treat as in a simple wound. The ~~wounds~~ are the fatty ones 40 or 50 pounds ^{the} ~~wounds~~ a bag filled with cotton & ~~mettine~~ there is a prickling of the skin (caused by ~~in~~ ^{or} ~~on~~ ^{the} skin) under the fingers. This is a pathognomonic symptom

These fat adipose tumors must not be confounded with the seborrheic, encysted tumors. It is a question whether the subcutaneous gland has been excited.

They will prove fatal (in any person) eventually, & may be extirpated while small. The testicle & the fem. marn. are enlarged apparently & sometimes all become a small agaric-like tumor or fungus haemorrhoidal, the substance of them resembles that of the brain but is redder & harder found in every part of the body even in bones & then called osteosarcoma. There is at first an elastic feel caused by the binding down of fasciae. Growth is very rapid, causing absorption of adjacent parts of bone more & more so they in the young ^{not} they were all formerly called varicose cancer.

In the testicle most taken for hydrocele. It is found about the eye Prof H. has met

will be - oftenest about the 1st

Case of mortification & death in three days - consequence of opening one, - too search of pus. Case in which a ~~sp~~ small portion was left which grew in spite of caustics & proved fatal.

Case in which it returned three times & was then left. We must hence not always

lose. If the bone

is affected amputate. Diagnosis is generally bad - though the wound heals well enough. They may be worse or internal parts. They are always pulsative more generally painful except by pressure upon surrounding parts & by a general diminution

of health - loss of app - pallor & countenance &c ^{pain} when a nerve is pressed on

~~Signs of medullary lesions
generally begin before the part~~

Diseases begin deep & are not painful

and circumscribed by a hard edge.
In man it is a malignant tumor.
In man or a monkey it goes over
it will be dark red but no border
of a abscess, nor surrounded with a hard
rim. We must also enquire whether
previous symptom, fungous tumor
without warts & pain & are undolent.
Spot will be found in the neighborhood
of blood largely in proportion.
Case of a fung. haem. of test. mistake
for hydrocele.

Should it be necessary to remove
yet extirpation should be done at a
time cutting into the sound parts.

Case of Mr Wood. of East. cutter on
one of the thigh every few months. The man
able to labor. Case in which the most
powerful caustics failed in killing it
however, as fast as it grew.

Ulcers - & so called a sore part, with a discharge of fluid.

The ulcerated vessels renew it faster than the nutrient vessels are worn off, hence the opposite to healing
arises from mortif. by the dead part remaining in the latter case

Various classes of them

Causey - name of abscesses, external injuries (locæ) - the commonest causes are syphilis scrophula scurvy &c also in some, ancles from a sedentary position e.g. hereditary sore legs - Inflammation, affection predilection, e.g. dropsy phlegmasia dolens,

1st sur-pile. 2nd irritat. 3rd dolens

4th varicose 5th specific ulcers

1st sur-pile - discharge of mild matter, pus small round granulations; no cavity skin (cubicle only) & without inflammatory excretion.

Formerly 3 stages were always expected
in the healing of a wound i.e. ulceration,
granulation (restoration), & cicatrization.

Much benefit arises in a simple case
from adhesive straps, as in a wound
to promote cicatrization. The bandage
will keep the parts together & also pre-
vent proud flesh (a curvilinear gran.
proluding beyond the skin) which
should by nit. sil. or if that fails by
sil. cop., be reduced.

In irritable ulcers painful - 2000 -
irregular shape (sometimes round when
small) gran. irregular do not bear
bandages well. The irritability may
generally be abated by touching with
nit. sil. or by a wash of corr. sub
or by 1scr. corr. sub to 1pt water ^(called yellow wash) & seal
the - or sprinkle with calomel, or ap-
ply the black wash of cal. & lime water
or a bath with 33 oz to 1pt - so

1 dr. ac. lead to 1 pt mucilage will
be cooling & cement. Warts for ex-
foliations are apt to soften too much.
We frequently change our application.

In dolent - discharge serous & even
bottom smooth edges swollen sur-
rounding cell mem. thickened - of-
ten very large as large as a hand

Get patient well & offer little, and continue
to labour. A garrago of remedies a popula-
r use - kits. ac. & kit. sil. gather cas-
ties are used. The best rem. is Mr.

1 1/2 lbs. in bandage, surrounding the
wound above & below ^{with the bandage} applying a compo-
sition to the whole with cold water.

Warts - have a little vacancy for it
or large off's after. The plaster
may be com or adhesive pl. or
dextrin, or rosin pl or large fl.
concrete in case of irritation.

Soap plaster or ^{is used} resin softening this last with tallow and
wings over it 2 or 3 days & by this
or supposita, infl, slighting & soon
a cure at this by diet etc.

per to make a class of sloughing ulcers
Indolent ulcers may be cured much
sooner by confinement, as is practised in
the hospitals.

3^o Varicose ulcers. The veins will
be found varicos. Some are irritable
more commonly they are indolent.
Treatment of the varicoses seems ^{to} be
particular indication. Proper bandages
with confinement of the patient is
always proper. However they cure will
be more sure & of being permanent when
it is effected without

Diet is of the highest importance.
The patients are generally profligates
more or less; hence use resectives
or purgatives (mercurial). Whole

erysipel tons infl. come on treat a
nodule, by ac. plumb. blisters &c.

Some patients are liable with low
pulse cold skin & pain in the affec-
ted limb. In this case give cal.

cal 12 gr. op. 1 gr. - also Dov. poux -
bark & opium &c. Vitiate silver
relieves soreness, stanching &c bet-
ter than anything - touching with it
once in a few days.

There is generally little hazard to
life from sore legs.

Cases in which by the continual appli-
cation of caustic, ^{shirking} caused enormous
ulcerations, cancers & affection of the
bone, which required the operation
for necrosis, or amputation.

It has been ~~suggested~~ proposed
to cut & tie the vena saphena. Dr.
A. Coop. objects. Cutting across the
vein is thought better by some -- also

cutting with the convex cutting edge of
a bistoury so as not to wound the skin
also cutting out a part of the skin &
then bringing the edges of the wound
together, as is practiced with success in
the Pennsylvania hospital. This latter
mode probably is best.

It has been supposed that the draining
from old ulcers is very beneficial -
this opinion is probably derived from
the fact of the stopping of the discharge
in an acute disease as fever.
There is no danger in curing them.
Hence the old opinion, which is still the
popular one, is to be entirely disregarded.
Plethora had better be relieved by ven-
esection & cathartics than by ulcers.

Specific ulcers - e.g. venereal, leprosy,
mollusca contagiosa, cancers &c.

Anomalous ulcers - Sores on the
joints somewhat like elephantiasis.

Benefitted by powdering with calomel.
Vibrate silv. saturnine cerate - acetate
of lead, & calomel with lard may
be tried also. There is a thin watery
discharge redness, hardness, thickening
extending over the whole side, or
of the foot. Sometimes stopping in one
direction & extending in another.

Fungous ulcers ment. by Dr. A. Corp.
principally on the calf of the leg - re-
sembling a serofulous affection of the
metatarsal bones - generally in young
& corpulent women. Apply bandages
wet in case of heat - when the ~~area~~
a fungous protuberance through the skin
apply nit. ~~o.~~ Also wash with
ac. of lead &c. & prescribe for constitutional
symptoms.

Ulcers following scrofulous abscesses
Hanging flesh overhanging thin,
dark purple skin - they are oblong.
Apply nit. a. in pencil, under the
skin if necessary clip that is if
this first application does not cure
then cut off the diseased skin & lay
over the whole sore. Sometimes when
the orifice is small, a director must
be introduced & a long incision made -
it will not in this case be necessary
to clip away the skin. These like
other ulcers are often called cancers

Schistosus or cancer. A hard tumour
without ulceration is called schistosus -
cancer. When ulceration comes on.
Schistosus may be fatal without run-
ning on to external ulceration
Lower limbs & testes - - - - - Breasts
& uterus most often affected.

When affecting the skin they begin with
a blood wart, or with a descoloration
of the colour of the skin. It is treated of
afterwards. Seborrhoeic tumours are less
hard, redder, single, often seen in young
people, they are smooth, and attended
with seborrhoeic habits. Young women
are often affected with an invagination
of the mammary gland which is
mistaken for Schirrus. The latter is
almost always found in adults.

Cancer of the breast commences with
a pain fulness. After, it is examined there
is found a hard tumor. In a man who
of the skin takes place in the middle retract
itself, & grows eventually in hollow will
protrude which soon dries. Or the cancer
may commence with a small vesicle
which breaks, discharges, & may be-
comes an irregular knobby cancerous ulcer.
Cancers however, do appear to commence

Soreness is internally. The lymphatic glands & skin, the lymphatic vessels, are affected when the ulcer opens. So strong the skin adheres to these inflamed lymphatic vessels. Finally the man in a fever adheres to the pectoral muscle even to the processus jugularis sternum - even attaches to other man. A with the usual symptoms, the lymphatic glands in the axilla are more affected & the arm sometimes is so oedematous as to require amputation. Great difficulty of respiration occurs. The disease is fatal from hydrocephalus or affection of the heart as well as from hectic. Sometimes the tongue becomes black. The whole mannae are bound down at least with scarring. Sometimes the bones of the extremities become singularly brittle. Sometimes a paralytic of the limbs takes place. The whole spinal

narrow has been affected. Very numerous & various symptoms may come on in the sequel.

Difference of opinion as to whether this disease is constitutional or local.

Sometimes the disease returns in the same or another part, & sometimes not.

Prognosis doubtful - The more speedy the access the more probable the return. Mortality is very old people than from their slow progress & insensibility, they give very little trouble.

Their cure has been attempted by bleedings & low diet - also by salivation - No dependence can be placed on these remedies. So of the internal use of arsenic and of conium also. Dr. Brown internally & externally seems to have failed. Poissonne has very much tried, but fails. The hard cartilaginous nature of the tumours would lead ~~one~~ us to des-

pair of resolving them by internal
or external remedies

Crotonic have been successful
very small cancers, but generally they
give so much irritation as to increase

- making a bathhouse, Rose
Podine has been proposed - there are
no account ~~of~~ of perfect cures by it.
Prof. Smith states he never knew a
woman survive the application of caustics
to the mamma, more than a year.

The sooner the knife is used the
less the knife also even after ulceration
has come on. - We must not expect
the infl. of the lymphatic gland to subside
of itself. - this tumour also must be cut
out. Reoperation should be perfor-
med as often as the disease returns, pro-
vided the patient can bear the operation
one of which is a year & the patient
is now all. Various remedies, or issues,

have been tried to prevent the return
of the cancer. It is of no use to prescribe
any thing except for the general health.

In other parts of the body ^{cancer} may begin
in a manner similar to those of the breast.
In the w., we may have first a crack in
the lip - ulceration - the lymphatic glands
of the neck are affected - the gums are af-
fected - the cheek - the bones - the whole
mouth consumed & sometimes the
dies of starvation. Mode of extirpation
take out a piece in the shape of the
letter v. bring the parts together.

If the skin is not affected, we may cut
away down to the skin, leave the latter
Mr. Kickerand cuts away ^{of} the whole
with the Scissors, instead of the knife.

Prof. H. has extirpated the diseased gland
under the inferior maxillary but generally
when it lies where it does - has
proceeded so far. The must not be.

too solicitous to save skin, cutting away all that adheres for the disease may return in the skin.

Even when the disease returns it is not generally so rapid & fatal as at first.

We must be very careful not to confound cancer with other diseases of female mammae

Cystic or囊胞性 tumours of the breast
of Dr. Sir. A. Cooper

1st an enlargement then a tumour which yields serum when punctured then returns again and may attain to the size of several pounds. When of this size it is found after extirpation to be composed of one or of several cysts & may be of other forms. Case of a woman who had one opened a second time - the opening kept open by tents - died of extensive suppuration & const. irritation.

Another case was extirpated the first

time. The tumor was the enlarged mammary gland with a cyst in the centre. Diagnosis absence of pain. If opened - the fluid perfectly limpid. Indication - immediate extirpation.

Simple chronic tumors of the Breast of Sir. A. Cooper. Rather upon the breast, than in ^{moreable} it. Not generally painful & does not affect the constitution. It grows very slowly - but may arrive at a large size.

There is no difficulty in cutting off the tumours. If it does not appear to be live, it is no use.

Adipose tumors of the breast. It may be either before or behind the main gland. These tumors are composed of several cells - resembling sweet bread a glistening & glandular appearance. The cause is unknown. The patients sometimes suppose

then to be caused by the pressure of dress.
Cauteries may have cured them.

Adipose tumors - sometimes many pounds
in weight - may be either before or behind
the gland. They are to be extirpated

Inflammat. tumors of the breast - from 15 to 30 yrs.
- lobe of the breast swollen & painful
the areo. is affected, more painful during
menstruation especially during difficult
menstruation - great irritability &c.

If patient is plethoric, bleed, & purge
- apply spirit & water - or a plaster -
the best external application is soft fur
or cotton batting. Give opium

Sir A. C. speaks of an ossific tumor
of a cartilaginous nature - to be extirpated

Lacteal tumor - after delivery - a.

swelling, which when opened yields milk.
Caused by an obstruction in the duct
of the gland. Treatment, open & let out
the milk - wean the child & so stop the
secretion of milk. If the orifice does
not heal, touch with nit. silv.

Some women are very liable to small
abscesses of breast during suckling.
If they continue to succeed one another
the child must be weaned.

Breast large & pendulous
It may be diminished by bearing
& nursing children - also by sus-
pension.

Sometimes there is an enlargement
& inflammation of the breasts during
pregnancy - which often require opening
the - - - - - pus

With the exception of the small chronic
tumors upon the breast, the whole

glandular portion of the breast should be removed.

Mode of operation. Instruments 2 or 3 round edged scalpels - tenaculum - needles of ligatures - adhesive straps from 1 ft. to 9 in. long & 1 inch wide Bandage by a broad band - passed around the breast & crooked over the shoulders stitching down in front. Have also ~~antiseptics~~. Cordials of cold water for fainting. This last ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{best} remedied by clasp - Place patient on a table, with feet in a chair - arm extended. ^{upto} ~~in~~ ^{occas} fainting, Sitting in a chair, Make the first incision in the direction of the greatest length of 4. ins. Or make it in an oblique direction - in that of the pectoral muscles. If the skin is affected semilunar incisions are necessary. Stretch the skin with your left hand & by that of an assistant Use a drawing stroke, from heel to

point of the scalpel. Make your incisions long enough at first. Use considerable force & repeat the stroke also until the incision is deep enough. If two incisions are made, make the lower one first. Observe this rule also in your following incisions. If an artery bleeds, stop it & tie it or have an assistant keep his finger on it. Be careful to examine the bottom of the wound & also the under surface of the tumour. Cutting away little additional portions does not give very great pain. Then proceed to take out the tumour from the axilla. Sometimes the same incision will answer for both. They may sometimes be torn out by the fingers, being imbedded in the cellular mem. merely we can generally get the fingers behind them. When there is a diseased chord in the

in the cell membrane, take it out with
the tumour in the avilla

• Squeeze the wound out well & tie
every bleeder, artery - wait二十分钟
in order to prevent secondary hemorrhage.
The French direct us to wait $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour
wipe dry & bring parts together with adhesive
plaster, beginning at the top & leaving a small
space for ligatures to come out, unless they
be made of leather - then apply lint &
a compress, & bandages.

It has been the practice of some surgeons
to tie the carotid previously to the operation
There is no necessity for this

• Other tumours. Culaceous tubercle
of Mr Lawrence. Prof. H. has seen it
often. Frequently beginning about the face
especially of elderly people esp. the eyelids,
have passed to generative organs of both
sexes. It becomes ulcerated & resembles

cancer. Sometimes, it endures, or at first
sometimes a cancer - like, at the first.
It always reddish & without inflammation
of the skin. Sometimes it grows very
slowly & gives but little trouble. At
other times, especially if isolated &
growth is rapid. It will be ulcerate
without any disposition to wall & indeed
become cancerous; then we cover it with
seals. Menstruating females are liable to
to periodical evacuations from the
uterus, or testine, tenesmus (ord.) being
so produced by these tumours
this disease is different from the last.
Treatment Exterfatio is the only mode
of cure & appears to be effectual. If disease
apparently inable to incur
The health of female, with periodical hem-
orrhage, will be much improved.
Male - make two simultaneous incisions,
& be careful to cut close to the healthy,

Skin - They do not extend inward

- ¹ Subcutaneous tumor - Vide Chisolm's
Lectures, Mr. Wood & Ed. Med. & Phys.
A hard tumor surrounded ^{covered} with en-
tirely discolored skin - excessively painful
growing very slowly & containing quite
small notwithstanding their painfulness
They are of a cartilaginous hardness.
They do not appear to tend to ulceration -
more painful during menstruation -
& pregnancy. Excise without
delay or hesitation.

- *Fœetus materna* - called marks
- apparently composed almost wholly of
enlarged blood vessels - They may be red
or purple or brown sometimes, &
very elevated of the surface.
They are sometimes troublesome in af-
ter life - the swelling increasing suddenly

the tumour may follow - in
present cases - this
latter case however, there will generally
be no trouble after life goes by.
Sometimes they have Anæmias
from anaesthesia - sometimes affecting
the whole body only a part of
the nœura so also accelerating the
process of ulceration may al-
so very extensively attended with frequent
haemorrhages. In some cases
ulceration may come on without
being preceded by haemorrhages - this may
be made almost to disappear by
pressure they would not be they
are tumors composed of cellular
blood vessels. They should be treated
after extirpation - in cases which
is a very small size. They are ulcera-
tive usually if the ulcers are ex-
tremely difficult to cure (they put ^{exercise} upon)

They may grow to a very large size
& are they liable to be ~~dangerous~~ & not
dangerous. It may be des-
perately ~~dangerous~~ by the ~~more~~ ^{more} situation
progress, pulsation &c.

An ulceration sometimes cures these
tumors, caustics have been recom-
mended for their cure. Extrofate - the
tumor will be soon blotted, hence
cut around & divide cutting into the
tumor as much as possible, also
cut quickly stopping the arteries
by the fingers of odd, but

If practicable, the better way is to sur-
round it (or all) two or three with a
double lead wire.

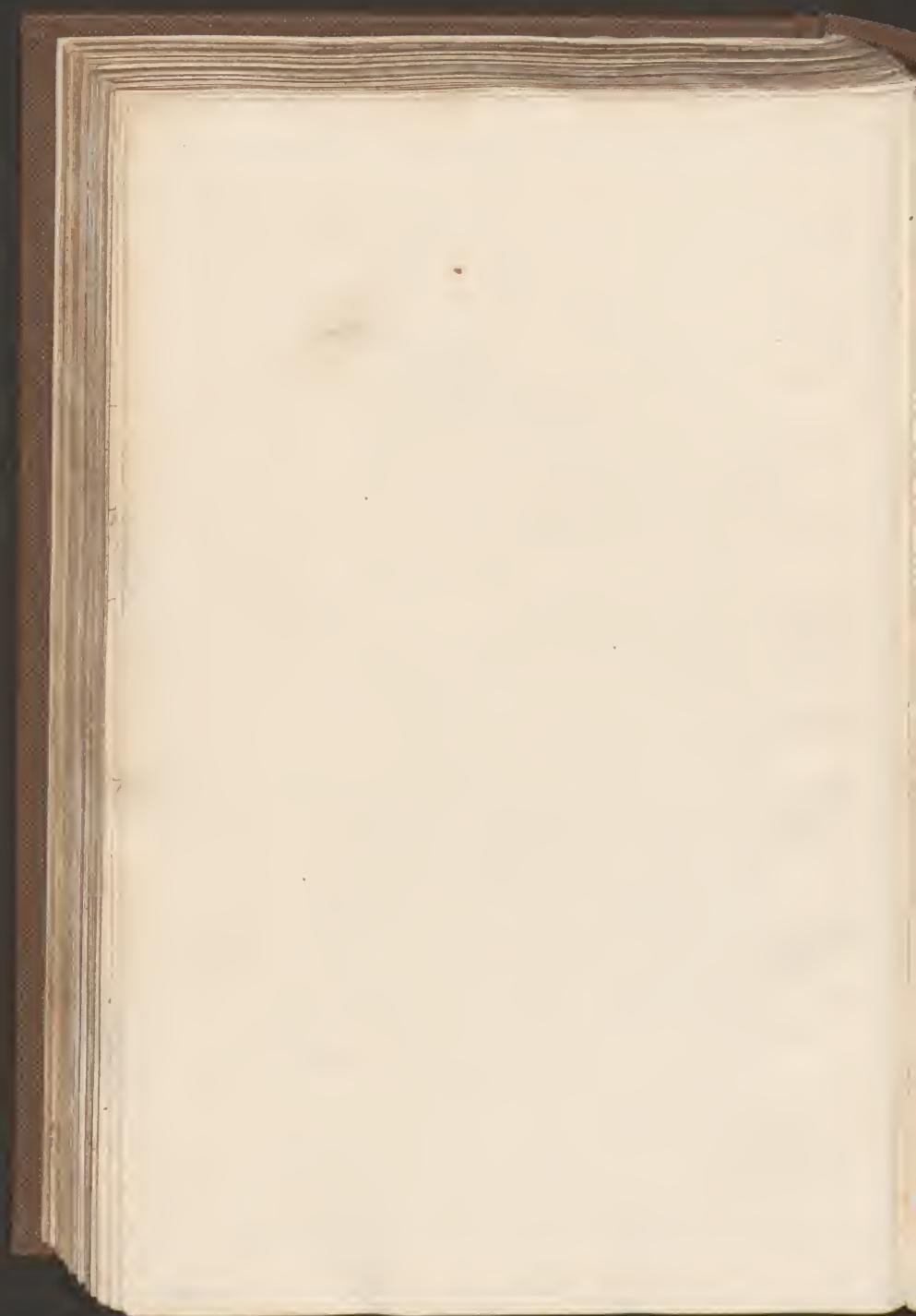
A new way is by passing 2 or 3 tins
through the tumor with 1 or 2 needles
separating the vessels - case of small
tumor of larynx on the head
cured by Prof. H by acciden-

dages of suppession

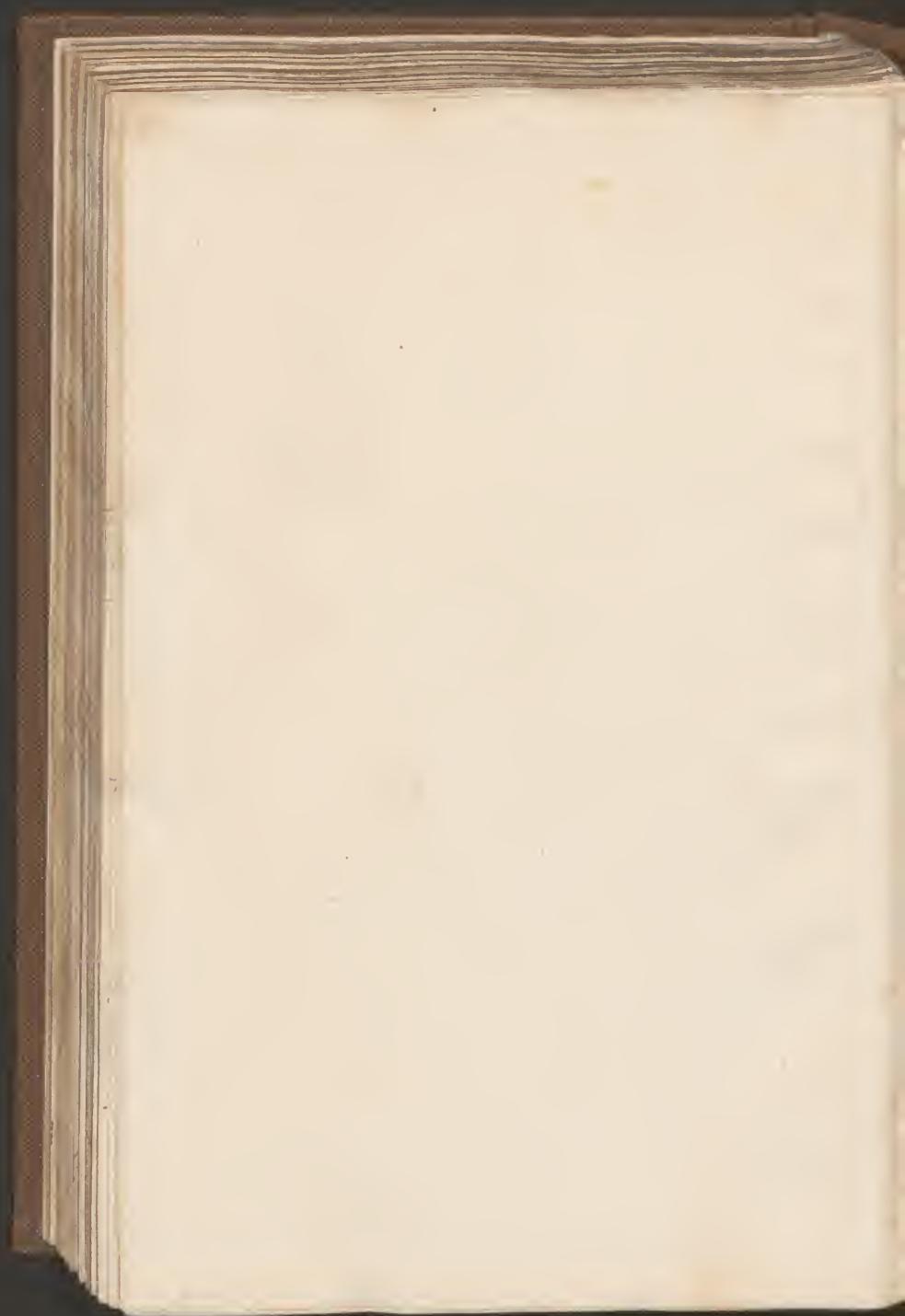
Inoculation - with vaccine matter has succeeded apparently, cancer would be better however as a means of acceleration

Tying the principal artery leading to the tumour, has been practised - but on the head the carotid has been tied apparently without success.

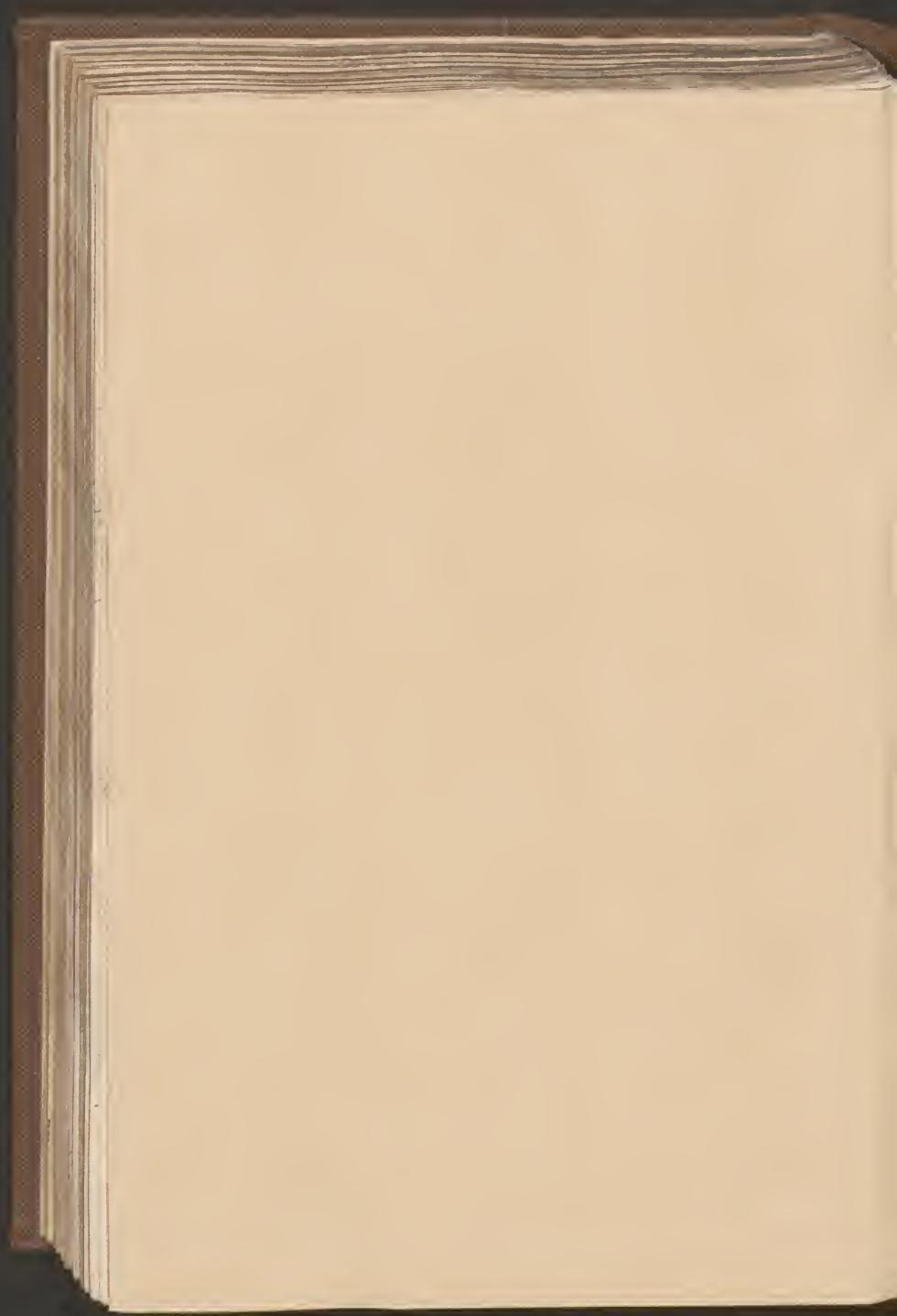
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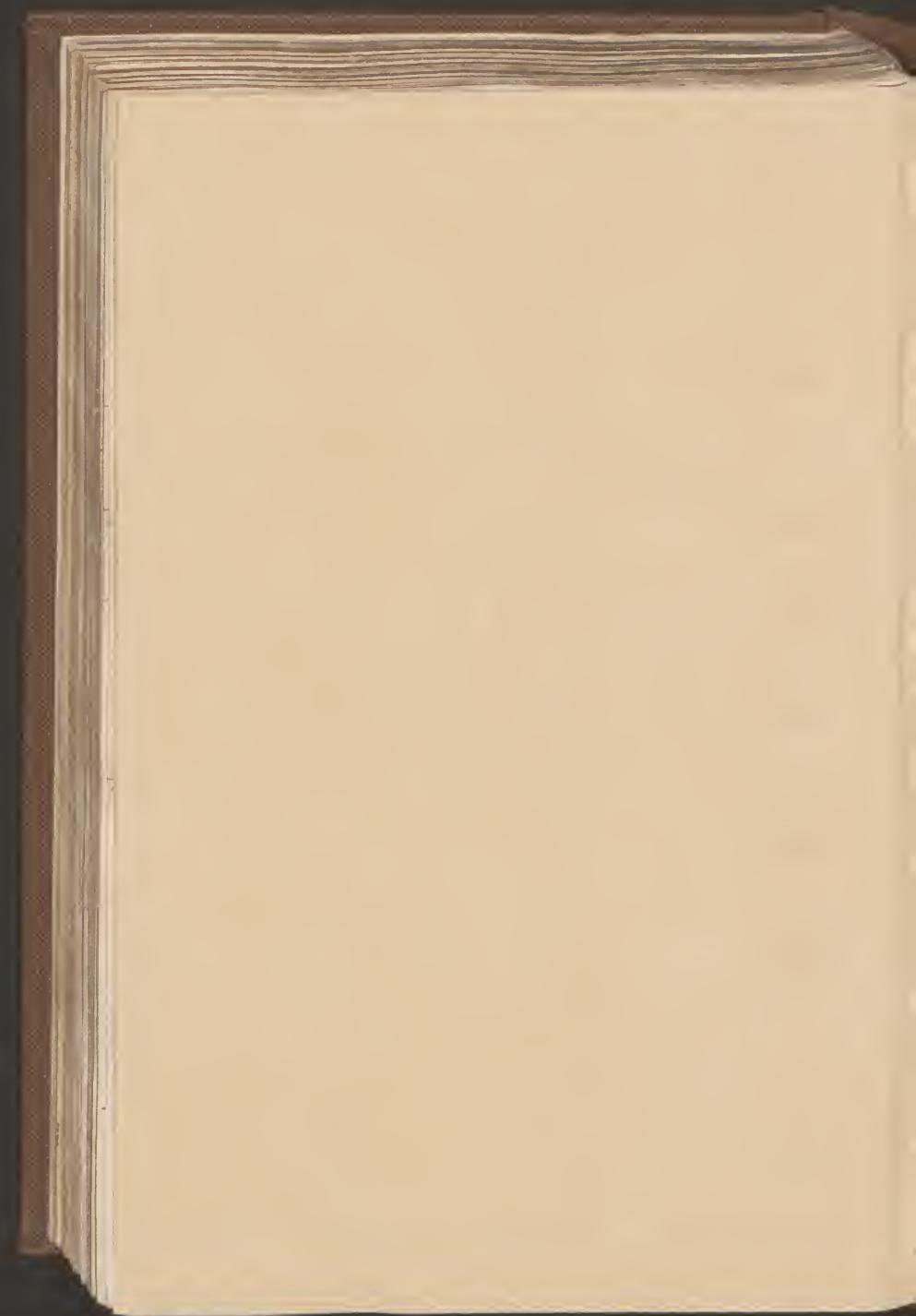


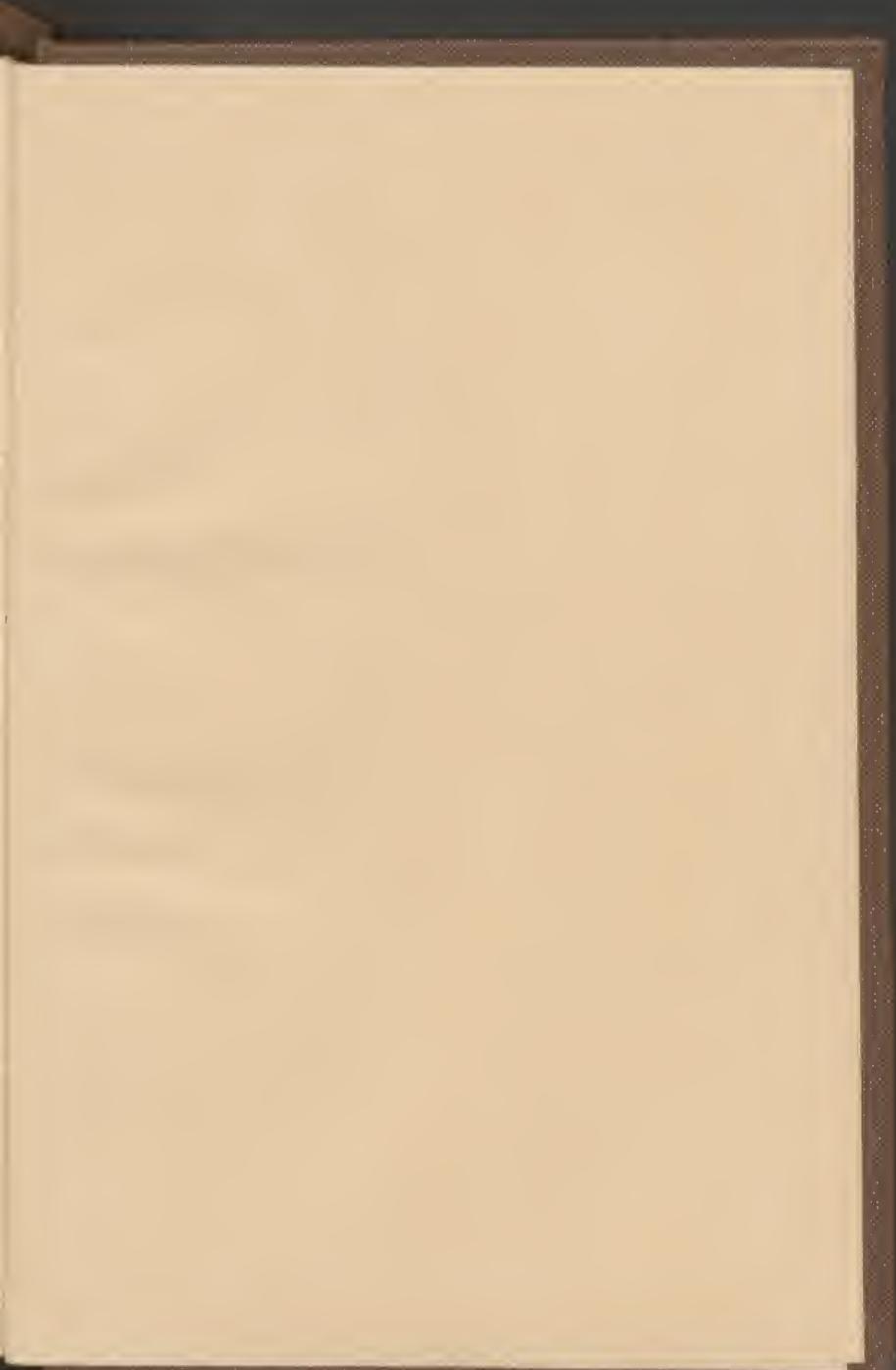
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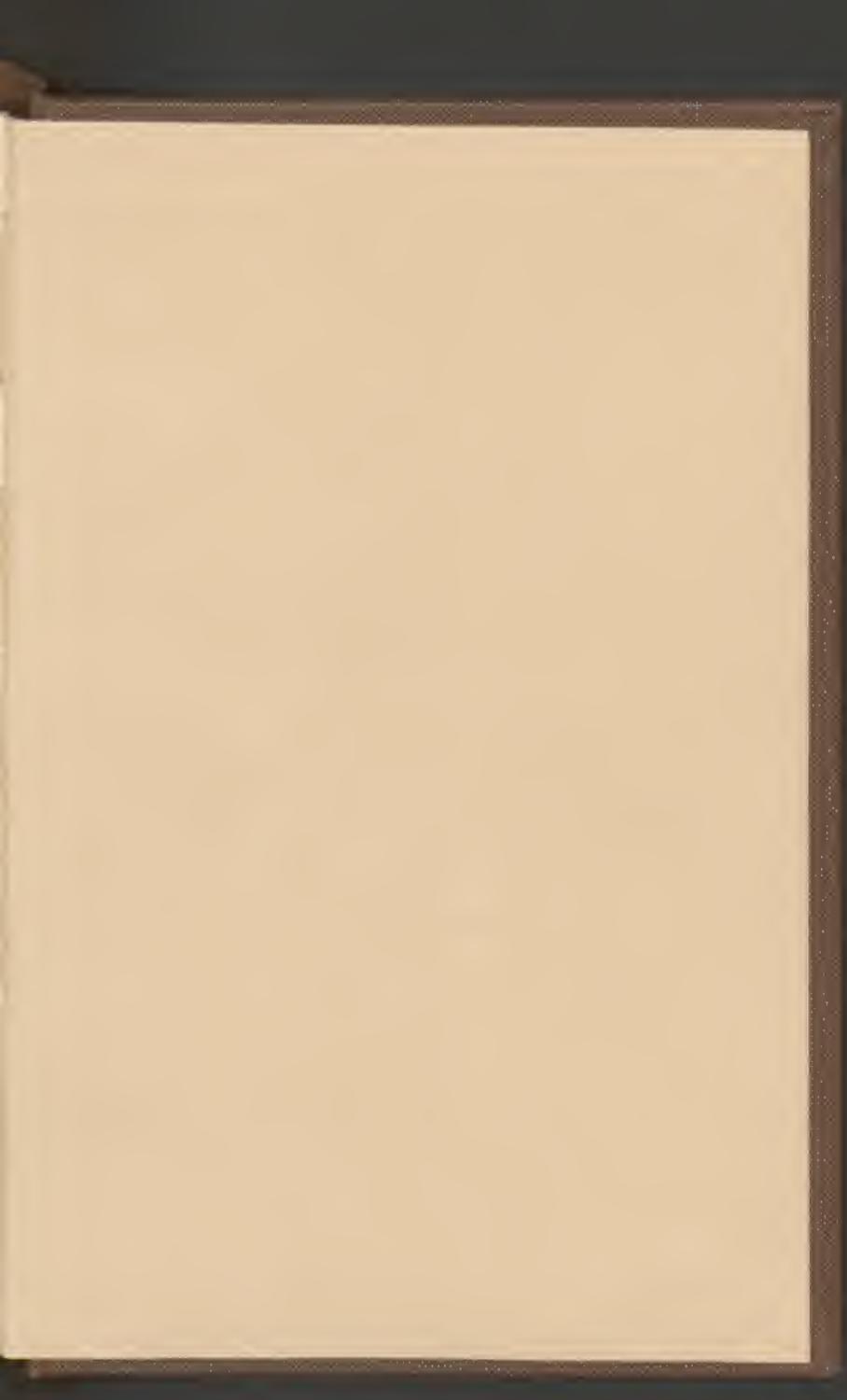














Ives. Tully. Vol. 11.
National Library of Medicine
Bethesda, MD

Condition On Receipt: The half leather and decorated paper binding was extremely dirty, worn, abraded, deteriorated and powdery, particularly at the corners, edges, endcaps and joints. The joints and internal hinges were partially broken. The sewing was loose in places, and several of the pages were detached from the text block. The pages were torn, dirty, discolored, acidic, weak and brittle. The manuscript inks present were acidic and varied in intensity.

Treatment: The volume was collated and disbound. The inks were tested for solubility. The head, tail and pages were dry cleaned and washed and then buffered (deacidified) with magnesium bicarbonate solution. Tears were mended and folds guarded where necessary with Japanese paper and rice starch paste. The volume was sewn on linen tapes with linen thread. Windsor handmade paper ends with a linen hinge were attached. The volume was case bound in full cloth. Title information and lines were stamped in gold foil onto the spine.

